



CELOTEX

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**CARPENTERS
MANUAL
FOR
INTERIOR FINISH**

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CELOTEX
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KEY JOINT UNITS

*The Spline Makes
A New Joint*



NEW ERECTION JOINT CR



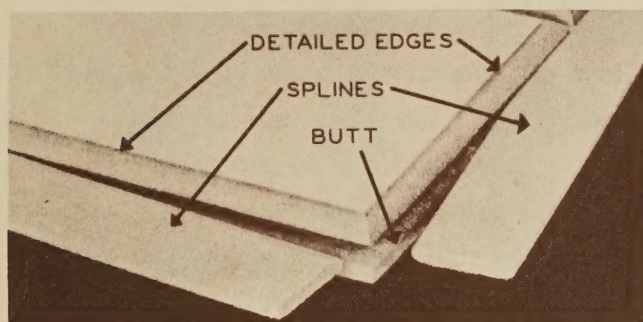
The interesting interior of the Ranchouse Cafe, Pasadena, Calif., was finished with the new Celotex Key Joint Unit by Mr. Hubbell, Contractor, El Monte, California. Note the attractive lines created by the joint in the side wall and the interesting use of variegated sizes in the ceiling treatment.

Here is the new Celotex Key Joint Unit on side walls and ceiling of bedroom of the Joe Jost Residence, Long Beach, Calif., designed by Architect Frank Smoak. The horizontal wall treatment is made more interesting by the vertical corner treatment. End matching on these long units resulted in attractive horizontal and vertical joints. Note the use of smaller sections over the windows, and the simple square unit treatment of the ceiling.



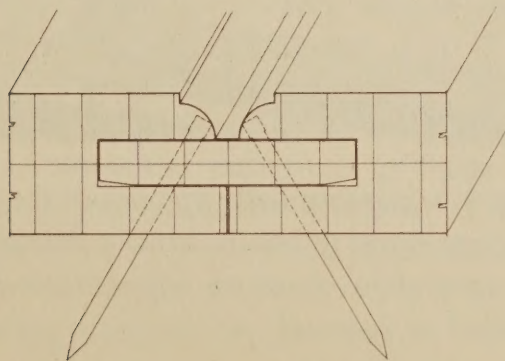
SYSTEM *and* EATED *by* CELOTEX

Beauty is the first thought of the interior decorator—charm in color, texture, pattern and lines. Wearing quality is the second—the ability to withstand abrasion, avoid cracking, maintain color. Redecorating advantages third—cleanability, paintability.

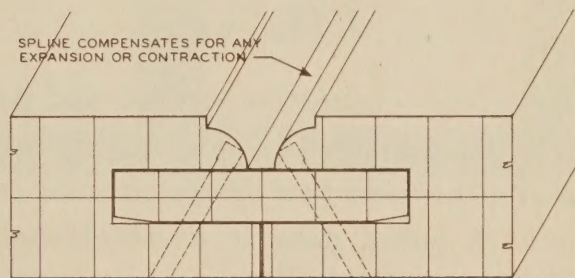


To meet these requirements the new Celotex Key Joint Unit was created. There has long been a need for such an insulating interior finish which applies direct to the studs without further preparation, and one that fulfills these major requirements.

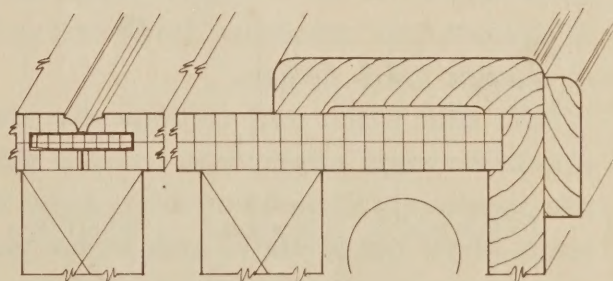
The spline joint detail and $\frac{3}{4}$ " thick Celotex makes it possible. Both edges and ends of each unit are prepared for the spline, facilitating side and end matching. The width of the butt concealed by the spline assures uniform spacing of an open joint. This speeds application.



This feature also provides inconspicuous nailing—hiding the nail heads in the depth and shadow of the joint, where they get a good grip on the material and a firm hold on the studs when intermediate nailing on large spans is done with $1\frac{1}{2}$ " finishing nails driven at an angle or $\frac{3}{32}$ in. flat headed Cadmium plated nails driven snug but not "set." Key Joint Units completely eliminate the possibility of unsightly open joints between wall units.



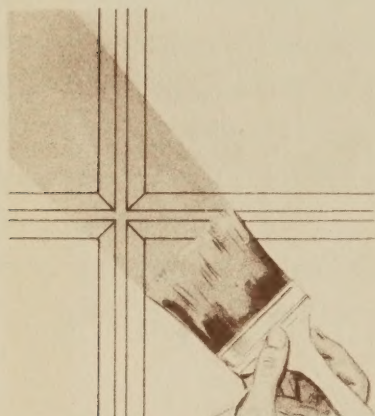
Any expansion or contraction that might take place in the board will have no effect on the appearance of the joint—the spline is the key to a well fitting, even joint under any condition.



The new Celotex Key Joint Unit is three quarters of an inch thick—the same thickness as standard wall finish material in or-

dinary construction. No special framing or grounds are required. Fits without alteration of window jambs and casings. Its tough surface resists abrasions. Its interlocking fibres in three quarter inch thick boards provide a solid wall.

It's available in standard No. 83 Celotex

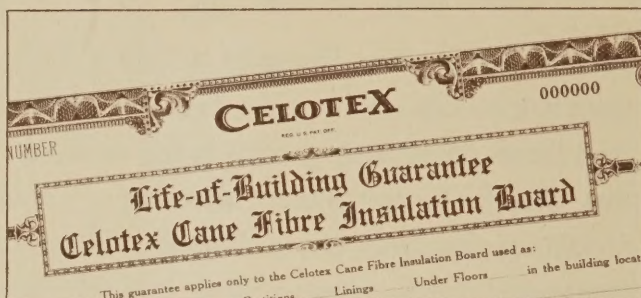


Painting becomes more practical, for any paint cracks that are likely to develop between wall units will be well hidden from view in the shadowed recesses of the joint.

Ivory Color—attractive in itself and paintable at a later date if desired. Again the joint is the thing that makes painting practical. It hides, deep in its shadowed re-

cesses, the only point at which paint cracks would likely appear.

Guaranteed Insulation



When you use Celotex Key Joint Unit, you are putting up genuine Celotex Guaranteed Insulation plus interior finish—both at one time and at one material cost.

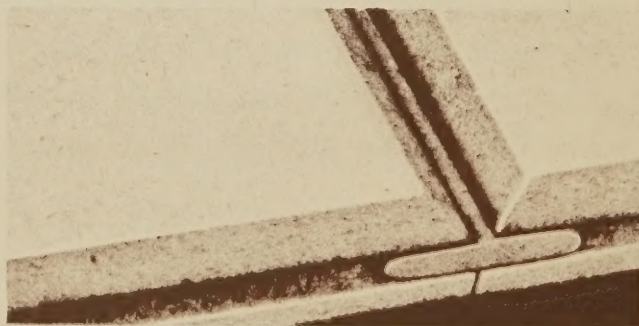
Application is fast, because all units are correctly sized to fit standard construction with studs on 16" centers. Side and end matching permits either horizontal or vertical treatment. The thickness speeds application, several sized units permit great flexibility in design to meet requirement.

A NEW METHOD of DESIGNING INTERIORS

Every side wall and ceiling can be made more attractive by a happy combination of squares and rectangles, large and small in interior finish design.

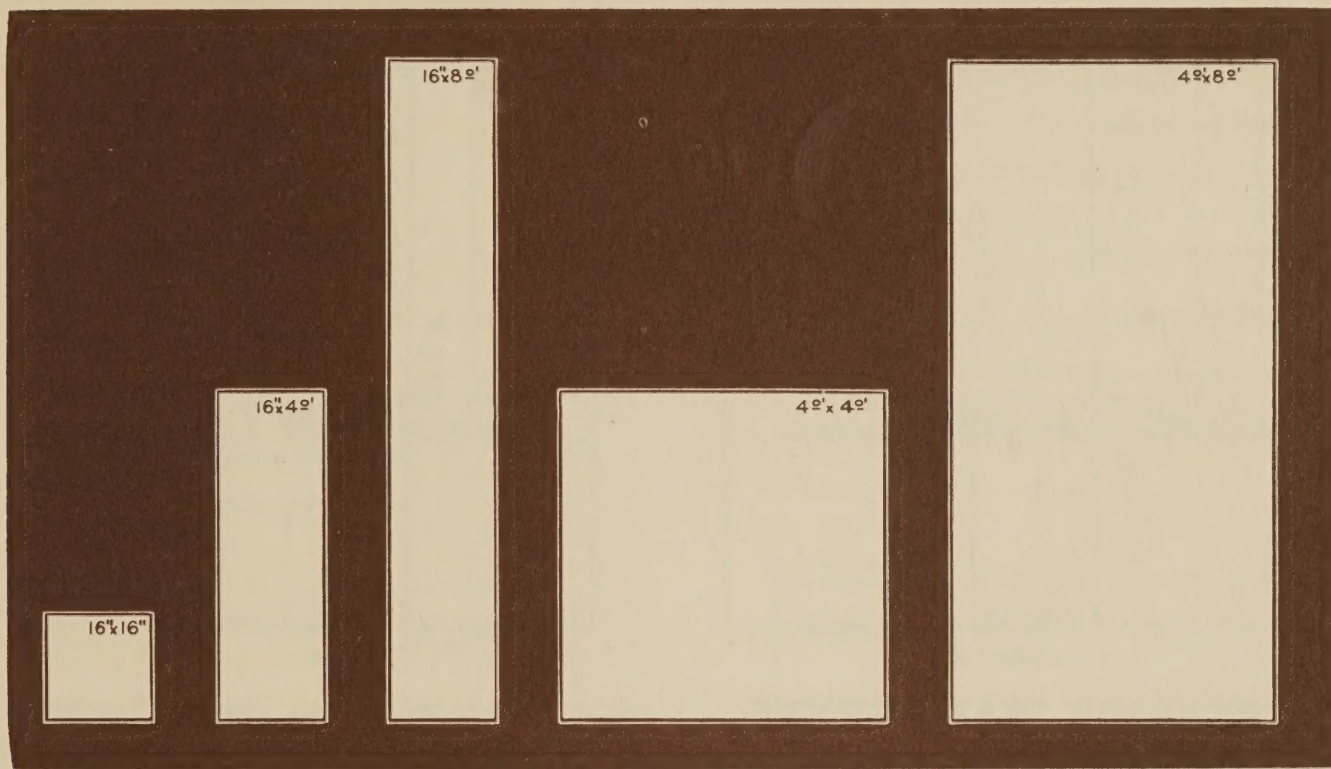
Both side walls and ceilings are more attractive when attempts to conceal joints are completely done away with. Joints are joints—let's admit that—and make them an important and attractive part of the design. These are the secrets of the value in the new Celotex Key Joint Unit.

All edges of each unit are beautifully detailed—designed to be attractive. The



units are automatically spaced at the right distance apart to assure artistic design and an attractive finished appearance unpainted or painted.

These Sizes Are Available in 16" Multiples all $\frac{3}{4}$ " Thick, Detailed and Equipped for Spline on all Edges. Celotex Splines Furnished.



Only five sizes are necessary to complete this line of Key Joint Units—sufficient to facilitate planning and treating any area. The ease with which these sizes lend themselves to interesting combinations will surprise you. Because they are all a 16" basic matching size, they are interchangeable on any given area to assure interesting patterns without loss of time. For example—Figure 1 shows a very simple ceiling treatment using large units 4' x 4' and 4' x 8'. The substitution of smaller 16" x 4' units, as shown in Figure 2, achieves a more interesting pattern. For those who desire a more intricate treatment, the use of smaller Key Joint Units in combination with long narrow ones changes the entire general arrangement as seen in Figure 3.

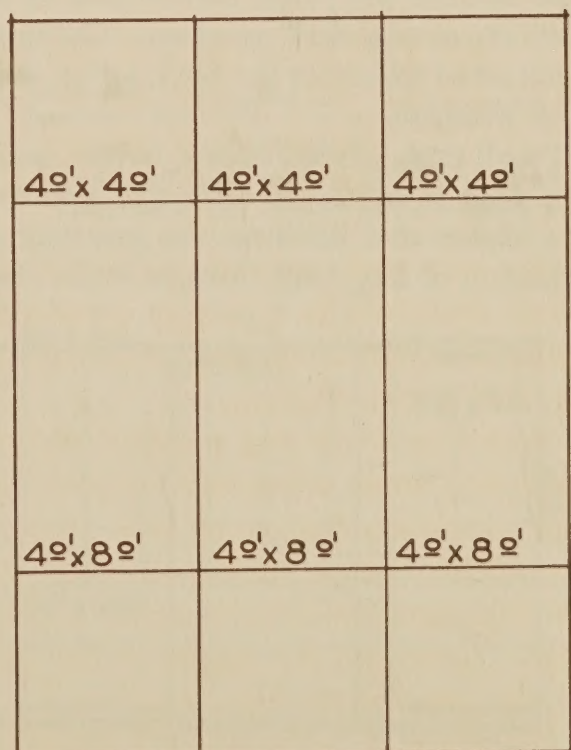


Figure 1

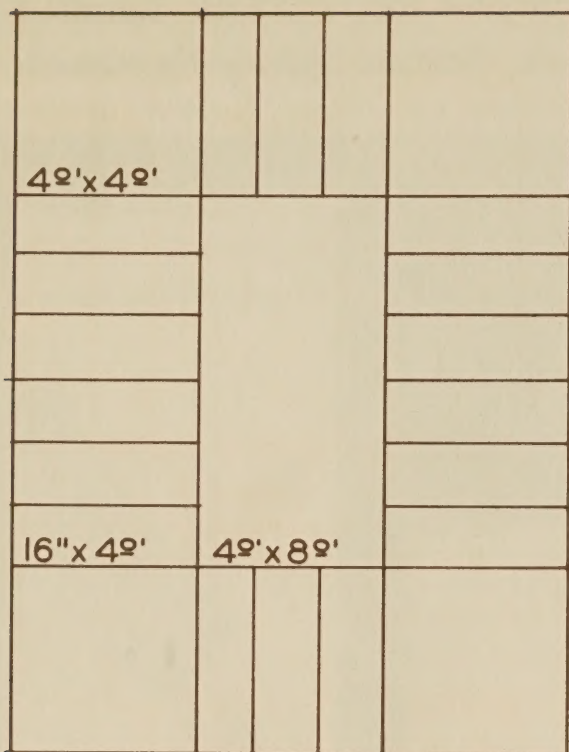


Figure 2

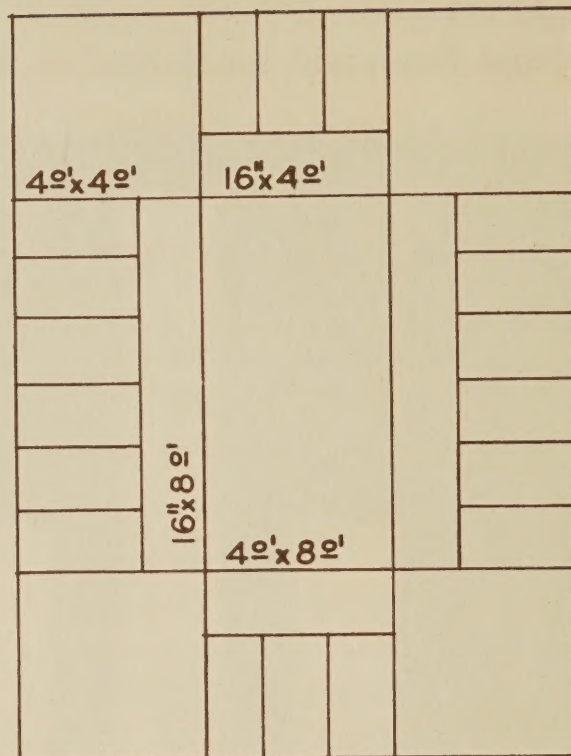


Figure 3

TREATING WALL AREAS

The same general system of application is used on wall areas. The design and size of units are often determined by the position of the wall openings. Cutting is eliminated except at the boundaries, doors and windows.

Small units placed above, below, and at the sides of openings, often add beauty to the design and facilitate the practical application of Key Joint Units to walls. Hori-

zontal joints require no "headers" or back-up. The material is thick and strong. It is seldom necessary to add additional studs to carry out symmetry of design.

A few of the innumerable attractive designs possible in an 8' x 12' wall area using various sized units are shown in Figures 4 to 11, inclusive. The simple treatment in Figure 4 and the more complicated designs as shown in Figures 5 to 11 have been easily achieved by the substitution of smaller Celotex Key Joint Units.

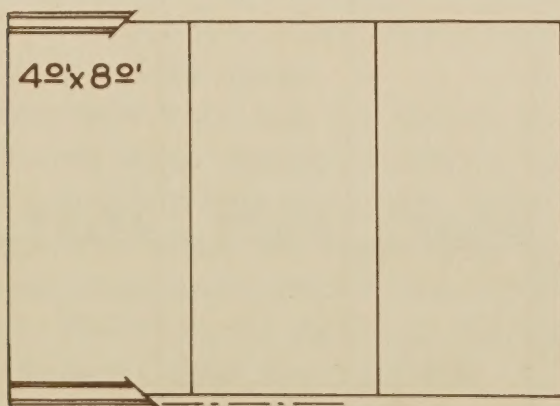


Figure 4

Three 4' x 8' units form a simple wall treatment, easily planned and quickly applied.

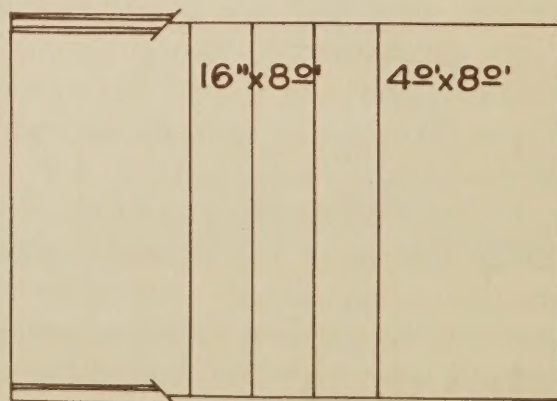


Figure 5

16" x 8' units replace the center 4' x 8' unit to add attractiveness to the design.

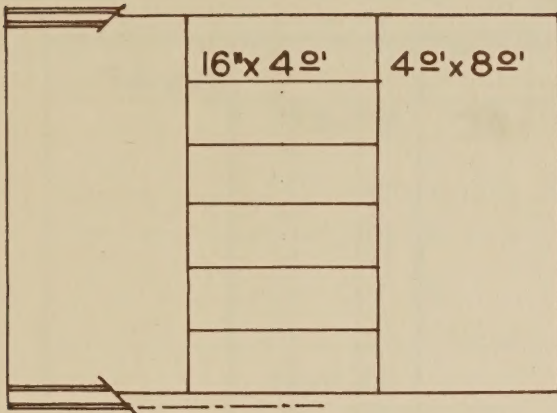


Figure 6

16" x 4' units applied horizontally, replace the center 4' x 8' unit to provide an interesting treatment.

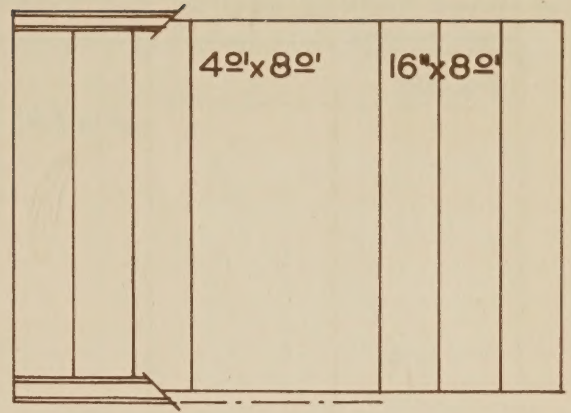


Figure 7

16" x 8' units substituted for the end 4' x 8' units make a more complicated design.

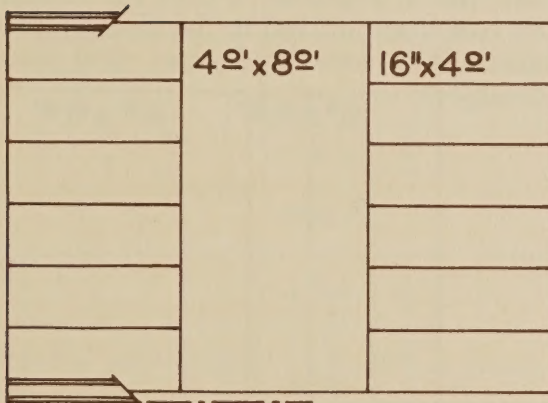


Figure 8

16" x 4' units replace the end 4' x 8' units to create a charming effect in this design.

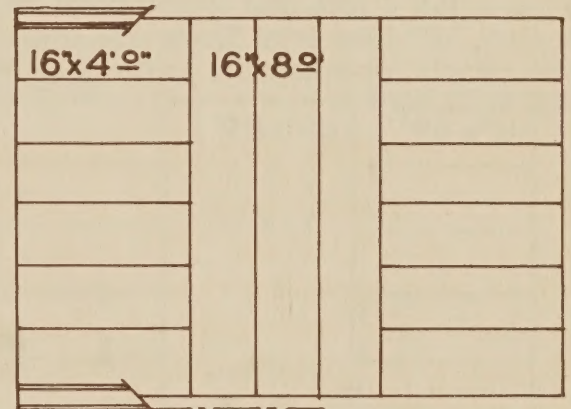


Figure 9

Horizontal application of 16" x 4' units in end panels with vertical 16" x 8' units in center.

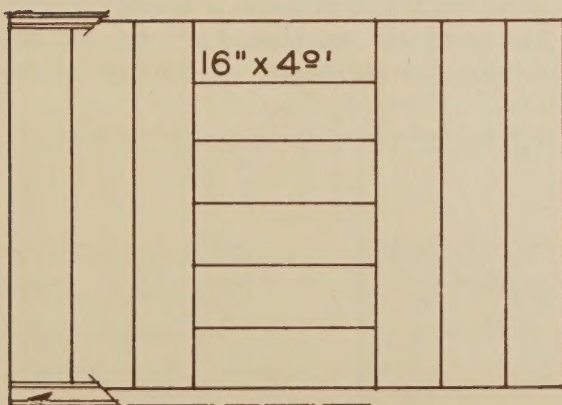


Figure 10

Transposing the placing of the units assures another attractive treatment for any area.

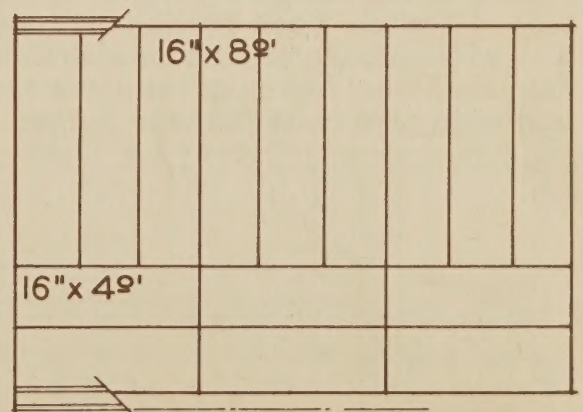


Figure 11

This striking combination can easily be achieved, and requires only two sizes of units.

HIGH WALLS

Walls over 8 feet high are treated by the horizontal addition of a 16" Key Joint Unit

at the top of the wall, as shown in Figures 12 and 13.

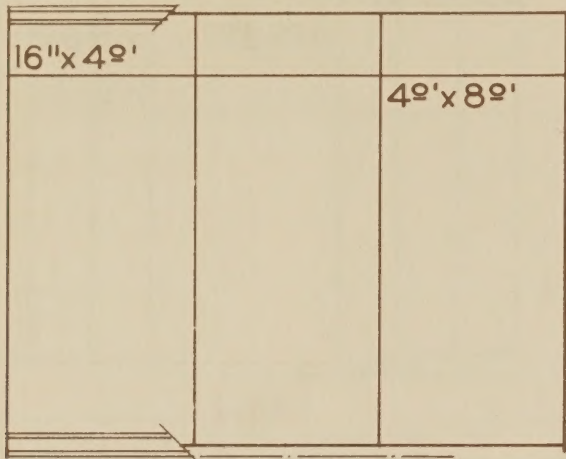


Figure 12

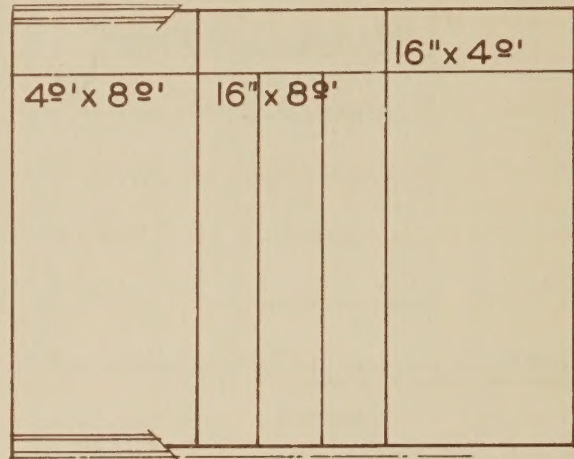


Figure 13

FINISHING LONG WALLS

When the length of a wall requires less than a full 4 foot unit to complete its surfacing, 16" Key Joint Units are added in the middle, between the large units, or at

each end as the design may dictate and as illustrated in Figures 14 and 15. Attractiveness has been added to the design and application has remained easy and fast.

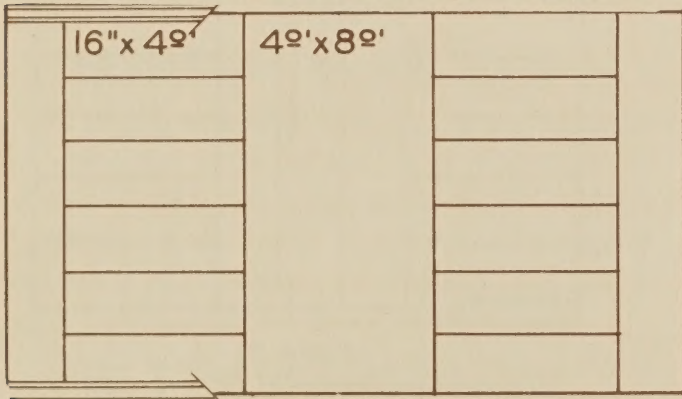


Figure 14

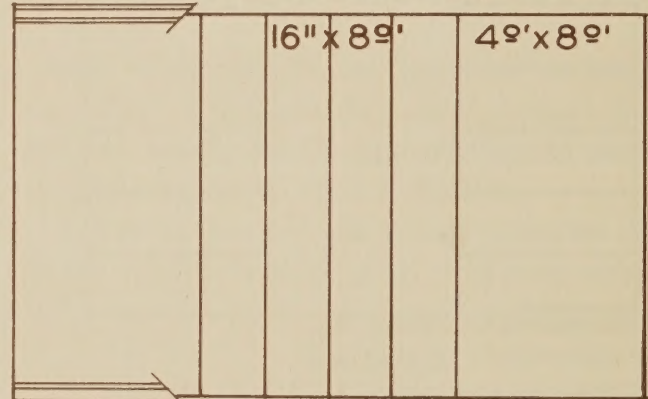


Figure 15

SUGGESTED CEILING DESIGNS

Figures 16 to 25 suggest a few of the multitude of designs made possible by treating a 14' x 20' ceiling area with the new Celotex Key Joint Units. Again we see how a simple treatment or a more intricate pattern can

be achieved because Key Joint Units are interchangeable. Portions of these designs may be used on smaller ceilings, or the design may be repeated on larger areas.

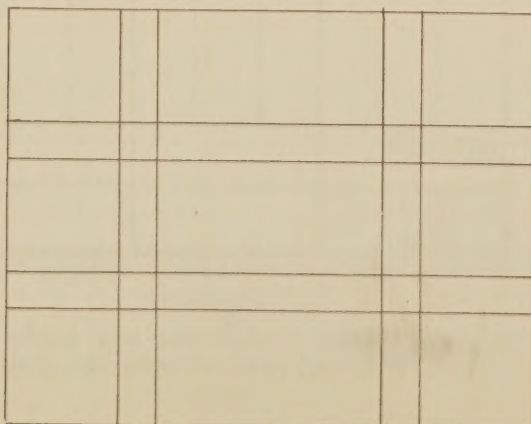


Figure 16

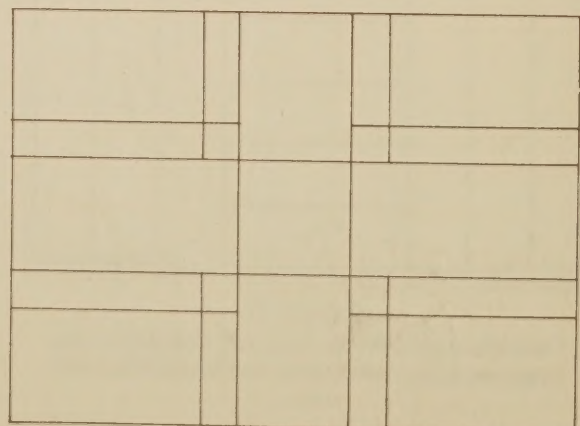


Figure 17

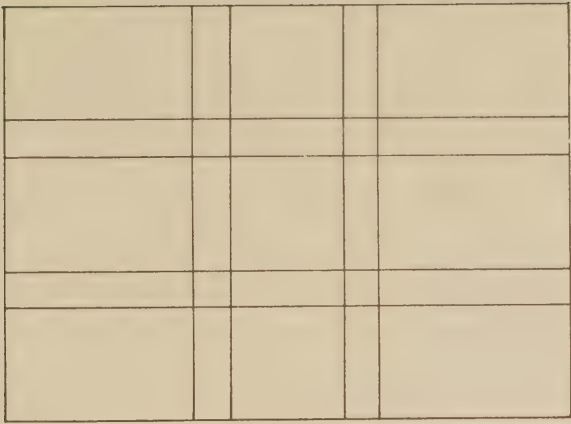


Figure 18

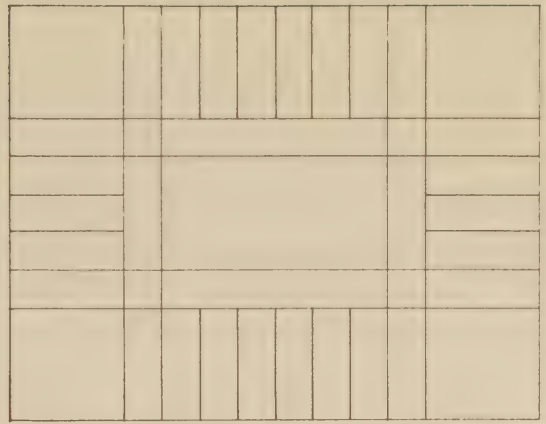


Figure 19

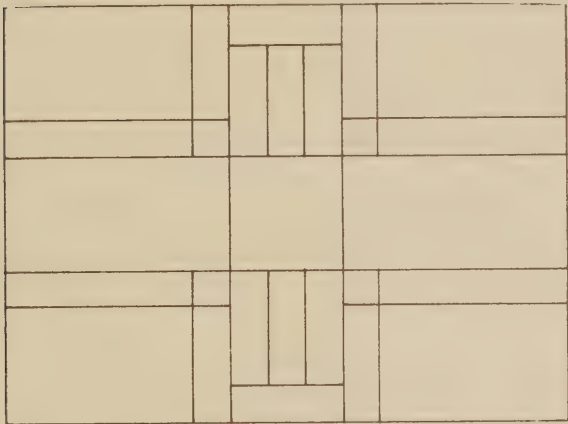


Figure 20

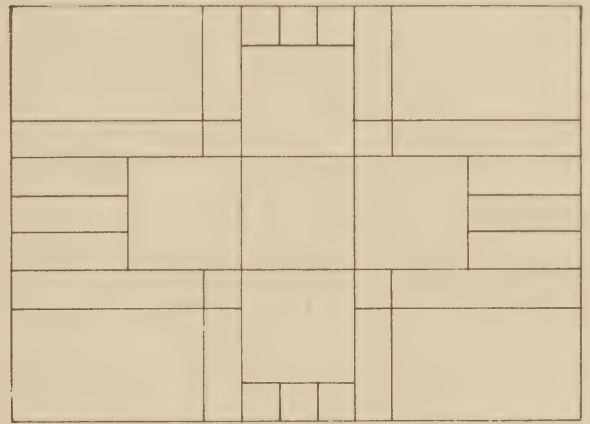


Figure 21

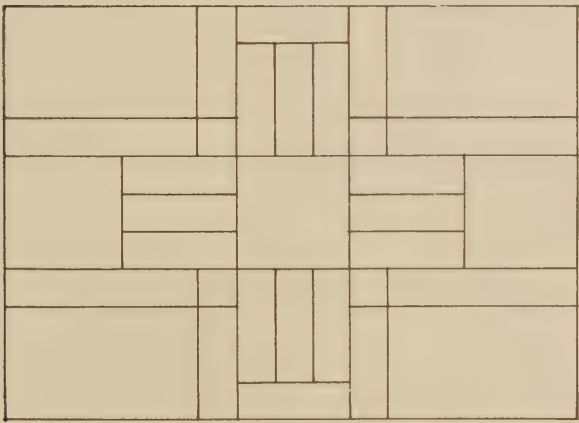


Figure 22

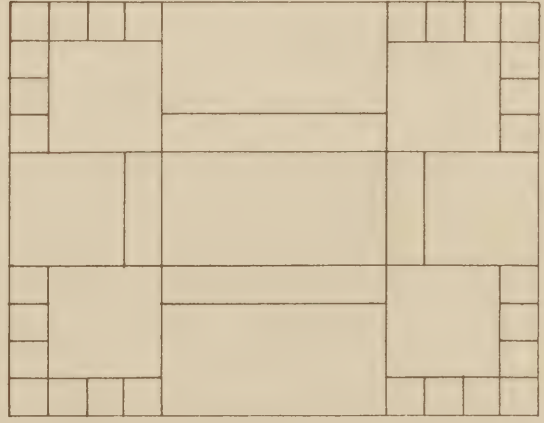


Figure 23

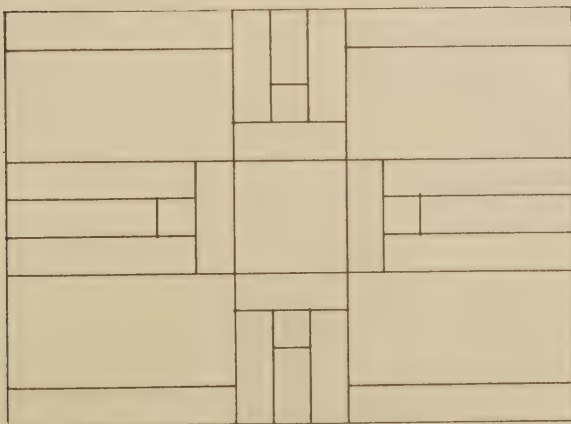


Figure 24

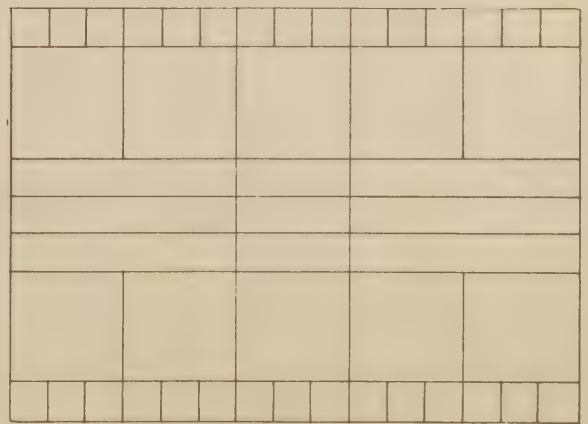


Figure 25

CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

FIRST—design all four walls before applying any material. Determine exact position of every unit relative to joists, openings, etc. Start applying Celotex Key Joint Units in one corner. Cut side of first unit into corner so opposite side of unit centers on proper stud and add subsequent units, working in one direction around room.

FIT CORNERS of room by scribing one unit to a tight fit to adjacent unit (Fig. 27) using butt joint as shown.

WHERE OUTSIDE CORNERS OCCUR, fit as per Fig. 28, or where outside corners are of a door, arch, or other opening through wall section, fit as per Fig. 29. This corner should be protected if possible.

TONGUE & GROOVE FLOORING FOR FLUSH BASEBOARDS. Fig. 31 shows a convenient method of using (4" or 6") Tongue & Groove flooring for flush baseboard, or as furring for conventional baseboard. This type of base eliminates the necessity for headers behind the units and enables 8' units to reach ceiling heights of 8'4" or 8'6".

NAILING should be on all edges, 3 inches apart, drawing nails down into detail, as per Figure 30, where they will be reasonably concealed by the shadow of the joint detail. Cadmium plated needle-point, 1½ in., No. 17 gauge nails with 3/32 in. flat heads are recommended. They shall be snug but not "set"—the Cadmium finish will not be unsightly or conspicuous. If intermediate nailing is done with 1½ in. finishing nails, drive them at an angle and set flush. All nailing on intermediate studs should be spaced 6 inches apart.

SPACING OF FRAMING Where framing has been done without regard for use of Key Joint Units, some irregularities may be found necessitating occasional use of additional studs or joists to achieve uniform or symmetrical designs. In most instances slight changes or adjustment of interior design will suffice without additional studs being added.

Figure 26 illustrates the various treatments applicable on a typical wall area. The studs, as shown in the first detail, have been applied 16" on center, working from right to left without regard for the use of Key Joint Units. The remaining three details show workable treatments for this area which require a minimum addition of framing—as indicated by dotted lines.

When framing is being planned for the new Celotex Key Joint Units, these three principles should be followed:

1. Framing should be started 16" on center from center of wall or ceiling instead of one end.
2. Door and window openings should be spaced equally between adjacent studs on walls.
3. Partition walls should be adjusted to symmetry of exterior walls.

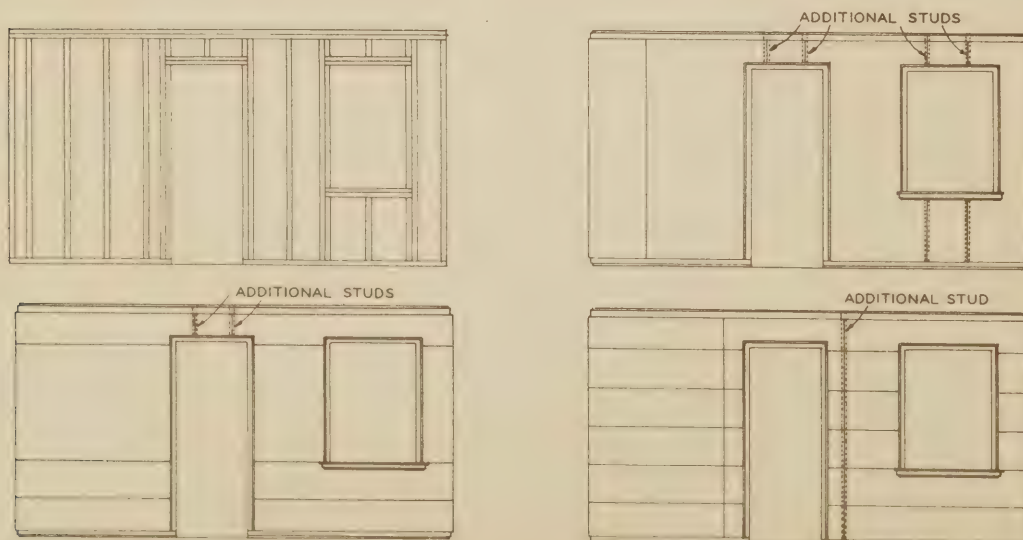


Figure 26

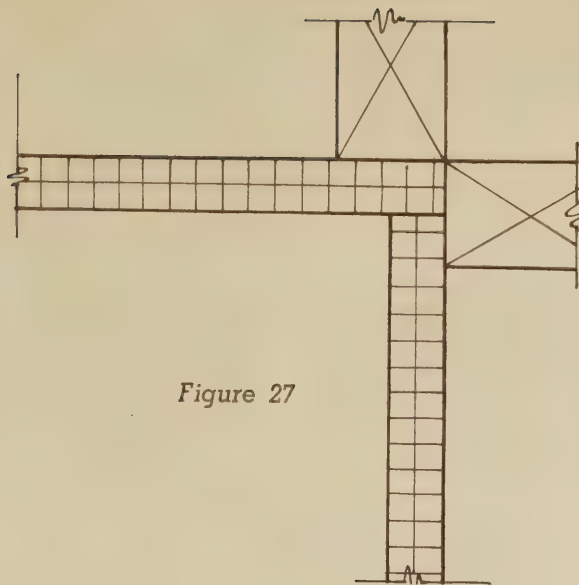


Figure 27

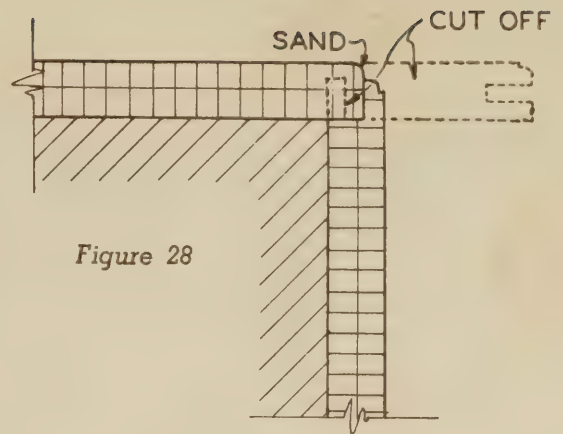


Figure 28

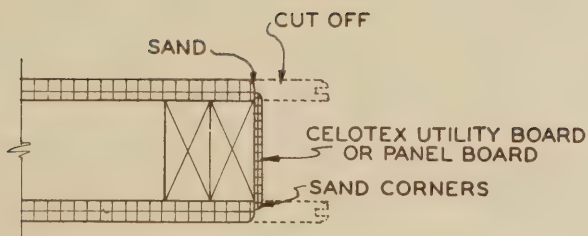


Figure 29

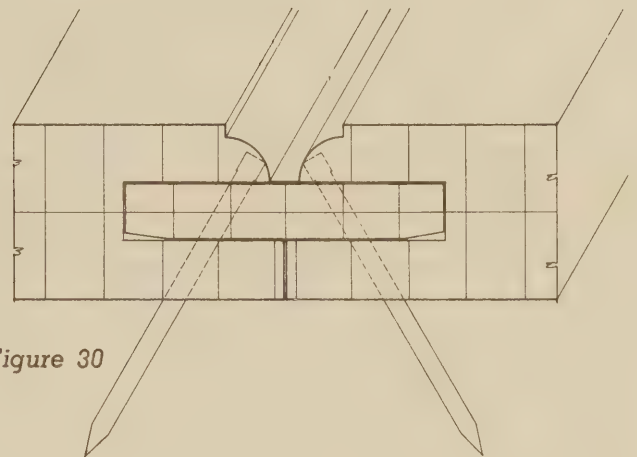
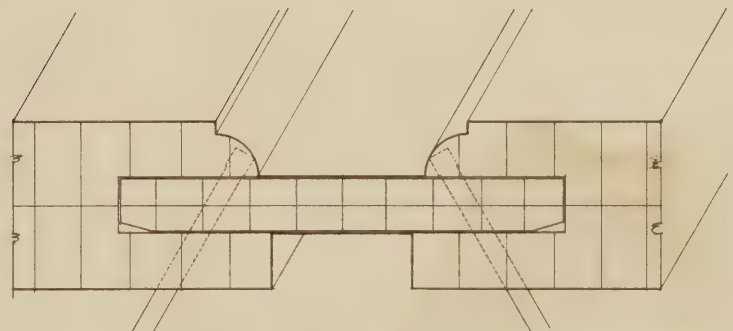


Figure 30



Color and texture contrast for unusual decorative treatments is possible by using a wide spline with Key Joint Units. These splines can be made from Celotex Textbord, Panel Board, Utility Board, or any other $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick material.

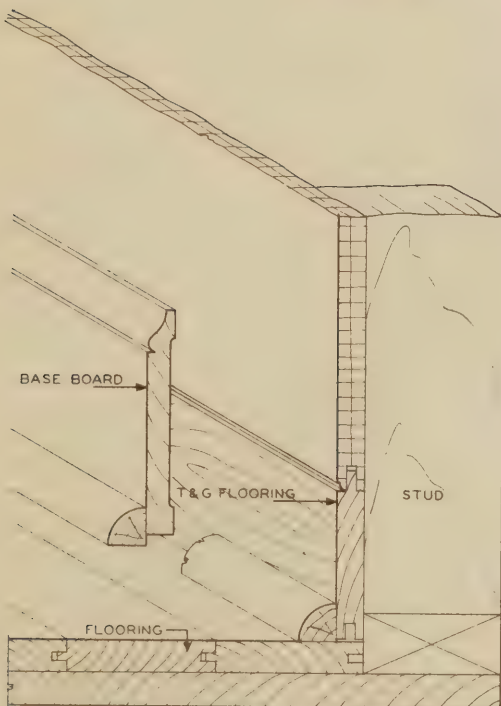


Figure 31

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KEY JOINT UNITS



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KEY JOINT UNITS

*The Spline Makes
A New Joint*



THE CELOTEX CORPORATION
919 N. MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO

CELOTEX CARPENTERS MANUAL

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CELOTEX CANE FIBRE INSULATION

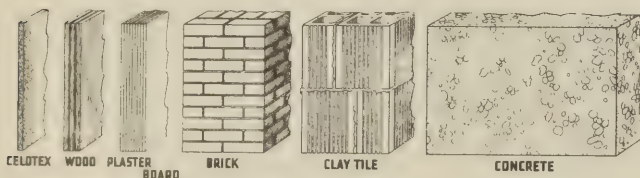
WHAT CELOTEX IS

EFFICIENT INSULATION AND SOUND QUIETING —

Celotex makes the home warmer in winter and cooler in summer. It permanently reduces fuel costs, makes homes easier to heat, reduces drafts. Inexpensive, it nevertheless adds materially to the loan and resale valuation of property.

The heat conductivity of Celotex is .33 Btu. per hour, per square foot, per degree Fahrenheit, per inch thickness.

Thus the insulation value of 1" of Celotex is equal to three 1" wood boards; or nine ½" layers of plaster board; or a 15" wall of common brick; or a 16" clay tile wall; or a 36" concrete wall.



Natural Celotex possesses sound absorbing properties which lend an atmosphere of quiet in rooms of all types.

DURABILITY —

Dry rot, fungus growth and termites are causing damage to buildings amounting to millions of dollars annually. All Celotex Cane Fibre Products are manufactured under the Ferox Process (patented), an integral chemical treatment toxic to Fungus Growth, Dry Rot, and Termites (White Ants) and which effectively protects Celotex against these and similar agencies of destruction.

STRENGTH —

The toughness and rigidity of Celotex are important properties. Structures built with Celotex are stronger and resist distortion to a marked degree. In addition, the rugged nature of Celotex minimizes breakage and damage during handling and application. Corners of all insulation boards may be damaged and scratches may occur during application. With Celotex these are corrected in almost every case without loss of material. A damaged corner of Celotex can be straightened out and then retrimmed—dents or abrasions can be repaired by lifting the cane fibre with a knife point and sanding down. Grooving in simple or elaborate design may be done without weakening the board to the breaking point.

ATTRACTIVE APPEARANCE —

Celotex Insulating Cane Board is particularly adaptable for use as interior finish because of its attractive appearance. Its neutral gray-tan color harmonizes with any scheme of interior decoration. Celotex is featured in two surface textures. One side is sanded smooth, the other possesses a distinctive tapestry-like texture. In providing this choice of two surface textures in a single product, Celotex produces effects not otherwise obtainable. Alternating one texture with another in a ceiling or wall treatment results in unusually attractive interiors. Celotex Finish Plank, Tile Board and Building Board are also available in an attractive choice of colors from ivory and natural light tan to a deep brown.

A full range of Celotex Mouldings, Friezes and Ornaments are stocked, making it possible to achieve an unlimited number of attractive interiors.

THE CELOTEX CORPORATION

919 N. MICHIGAN AVE., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CELOTEX PRODUCTS FOR INTERIOR FINISH

The purpose of the book is to aid you in the planning and execution of Celotex Interiors. Celotex can be used with equal efficiency to modernize and insulate old plastered walls and ceilings in buildings already built, and to provide attractive walls and ceilings in new construction. You can use it in various styles of application to harmonize with every type of building and with any period of furniture.

Whether you are finishing a home, office, shop or public building you will find complete practical information relating to the design and mechanical application of the following Celotex Interior Finish Products.

CELOTEX TILE BOARDS

are fabricated into units ready to apply with a minimum of labor. These tile units are ordinarily used on ceilings but may also be used on side walls. The variety of convenient sizes and thicknesses permit many interesting patterns and designs. Complete information on application and designs is given beginning on page 4.

CELOTEX FINISH PLANKS

are fabricated units designed especially for easy application on interior walls, and for use on ceilings in English and French Provincial period rooms. The planks are manufactured in various

lengths with the long edges beveled, and in several widths which permit them to be applied in regular random or alternate widths. Complete information on application and designs is given beginning on page 18.

CELOTEX TEXTBORD

is manufactured by applying the finest genuine cabinet woods direct to Celotex. The bevel edge shiplapped joints on each plank cover the nail heads, resulting in a continuous wood paneled surface, attractively grooved. The various widths of the planks permit their installation in random or regular widths as desired. Celotex Textbord is factory prefinished and is easy to apply in a minimum of time—and its cost is very low. Complete information on its application can be found beginning on page 25.

CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

is manufactured in large units which can be beveled, grooved, cut and applied to walls and ceilings in the modern or period treatments. Joints resulting in the application of the large units are treated in various manners that make them interesting, and as shown under “Details” and “The Stanley Tools.” Complete details and application and designs of Celotex Building Board are fully described beginning on page 28.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD

Celotex Insulating Tile Board is ordinarily used on ceilings, but in many instances it is desirable for wall treatment. It is manufactured in convenient sizes and thicknesses to provide insulating efficiency plus beauty of design.

At the right—Celotex Insulating Tile Board is applied in the Ashlar tile pattern. This design is popular in large homes, offices, and large rooms.



At the left—A ceiling treatment that combines Celotex Insulating Tile No. 75, 6-inch squares (on special order only), and No. 53, 12-inch squares. Celotex is applied direct to old plastered walls and ceilings with minimum of time and labor. 12-inch squares and 24-inch squares work equally well in this design.

TILE BOARD—SIZES - COLORS - JOINTS

SIZES: Small—12"x12", 12"x24", 16"x16", 24"x24"*
Large—16"x32", 18"x48", 24"x48".

THICKNESSES: 1/2", 1"†.

COLOR:	TOP FACE	REVERSE FACE
	No. 53 Natural Sanded	Natural Tapestry Texture
	No. 55 Natural Ripple and Sanded	Natural Tapestry Texture
	No. 75 Light Brown Ripple and Sanded	Natural Tapestry Texture
	No. 83 Deep Ivory, Smooth Finish	Natural Sanded

Type double A joint is standard.

*Other sizes on special order only.

†Available on special order and in A, B, C, and D joints only.

NOTE: For application to open framework, 1" thickness is strongly recommended.

Types A, B, C, and D joints are furnished on special order only.

Number of pieces per bundle listed on page 68.



TYPE DOUBLE A (1/2" only)—Standard and carried in stock. All edges, both top face and reverse face, beveled, interlocking joint. All Tile and Finish Plank are reversible so that sanded surfaces and textured surfaces may be alternated in pattern. Suitable in Tile for Square, Diamond, Ashlar and regular Basket Weave patterns. (Not Herringbone.) It is also suitable in Tile for Herringbone and Loose Basket Weave patterns if sanded and textured surfaces are alternated, but if it is desired NOT to alternate the surfaces it must be ordered half right hand ("Rights") and half left hand ("Lefts").



TYPE A JOINT—All edges of one face beveled, butt joint. Suitable for all patterns. (Furnished on special order only.)



TYPE D JOINT—Tongue and groove joint, all edges of one face beveled. Suitable for Square, Diamond, Ashlar and Basket Weave patterns. (For Herringbone, rights and lefts must be ordered.) (Furnished on special order only.)



TYPE B JOINT—All edges of one face beveled, long edge ship-lapped. Suitable for Square, Diamond and Ashlar patterns. (Not Basket Weave or Herringbone.) (Furnished on special order only.)



TYPE C JOINT—Diagonal bevel joint, all edges of one face beveled. Suitable for Square, Diamond, Ashlar and Basket Weave patterns. (For Herringbone, rights and lefts must be ordered.) (Furnished on special order only.)

HOW TO DETERMINE THE HAND OF A TILE

To determine the hand of a rectangular tile, hold the tile with the long edge having the male joint uppermost and with the numbered finish surface toward you. If the short edge with the male joint is on the left hand side, it is a left hand tile which is standard. If under the same conditions the male joint is on the right hand side, it is a right hand tile.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATION TO JOISTS, STUDS OR FURRING STRIPS —

Condition all Tile Board by opening packages and allow to stand 24 hours for adjustment to atmospheric conditions before erection.

Celotex Tile Board can be applied directly to studs or joists if spaced correctly, but in most cases it is necessary to apply furring strips, preferably 1" x 3"s, spaced according to design and size of units used, **but never more than 16" on center**. Strips spaced 8 inches on center are suggested for 16"x16" tile. In the case of Type Double A or Type D joints it is only necessary to run furring strips one way, as this type of joint is interlocking.

It will be noted these types of joints have a tongue on two edges and a groove on the other two edges. Care must be taken to lay these tile all exactly the same way. The two tongued edges must always face in the same direction.

The Double A joint is reversible, making it possible to use either surface or both by alternating textures.

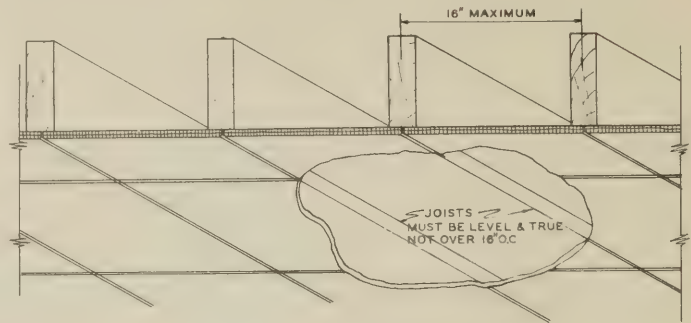
APPLICATION TO CONTINUOUS SURFACES —

SURFACE—Celotex Tile Board may be applied directly to a Celotex surface, sound plaster, continuous wood surfaces, plasterboard, and so on, through the use of nails, adhesives, or adhesives and nails.

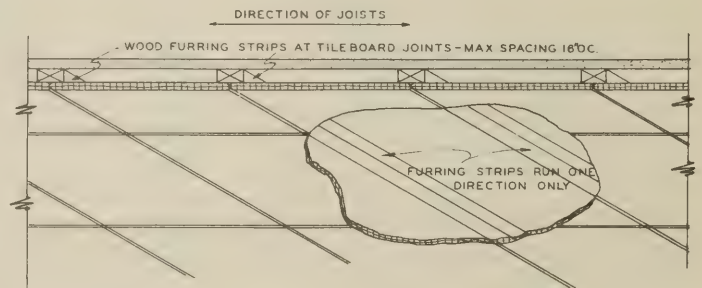
APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE—Apply the adhesive in spots or gobs 3" or 4" in diameter, one near each corner and additional spots approximately 8" to 10" apart on the larger sizes. There are two types of adhesive—Light Body and Heavy Body. It is particularly necessary that sufficient adhesive be used, especially in the case of rough surfaces—Celotex Heavy Body Adhesive is preferable in such circumstances.

INSTALLATION—Intimate bond is secured by sliding the units into place, using a pressure sidewise and against the surface to be finished. Through the use of Celotex Heavy Body Adhesive, satisfactory application can be made in this manner without nails. See page 67 for quantity necessary.

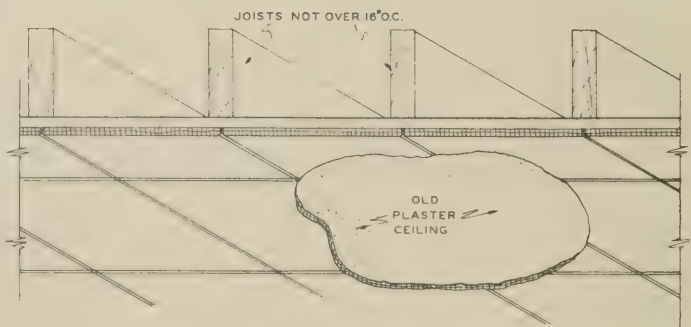
NAILING—Nailing only, or supplementary nailing, should be done with 1 1/4" finishing nails or 1 1/4" No. 16 or 17 brads for 1/2" Celotex Tile Board; and 1 3/4" nails for 1" Celotex Tile Board. Space nails 6" apart along the edges. For nailing to plaster surfaces, cement coated nails are recommended. In all cases, nails should be driven at a slight angle and set flush or just below the surface of the Celotex. When nailing, hold Celotex in place with hand while nail is being driven home. Do not try to draw Celotex into place with nail itself.



APPLICATION DIRECT TO JOISTS
(Joists spacing not more than 16" C. to C.)
NAIL ONLY



RECOMMENDED TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION
APPLICATION TO WOOD FURRING STRIPS
(Preferably 1"x3")
NAIL ONLY



APPLICATION DIRECT TO PLASTER
CEMENT AND, OR, NAILS

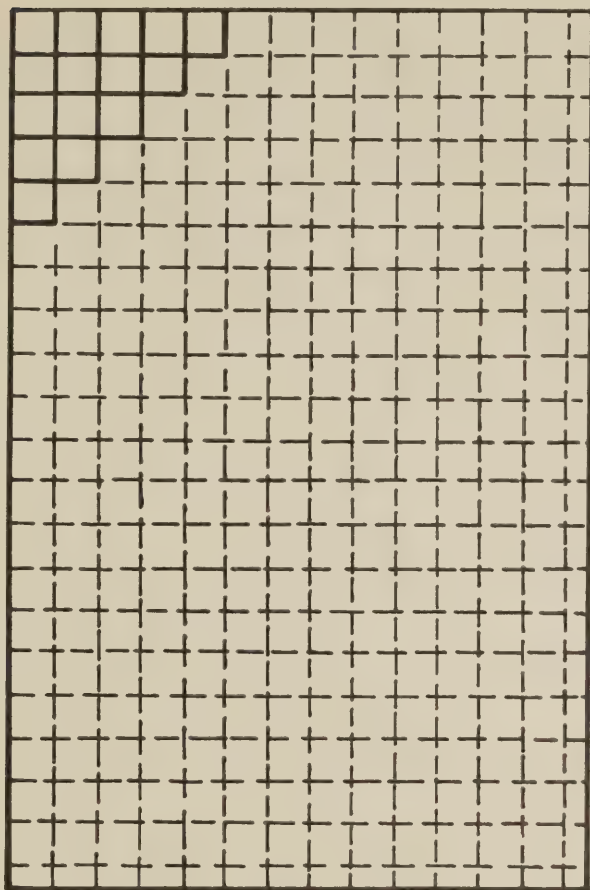
NOTE—Where Celotex Tile Board is to be applied over metal ceilings, rough plaster, other rough or irregular surfaces, or over plaster which is not sound (or finished with paint likely to peel off), wood furring strips should be installed to conform to the size of units used, but not over 16" on centers, and the Celotex Tile Board then applied thereto.

In some parts of the country, especially near the sea coasts, it is advisable to use galvanized zinc or cadmium coated nails, to eliminate the hazard of rusting. See page 7.

For Designs of Tile Ceilings See Pages 9 to 17

TILE BOARD — GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

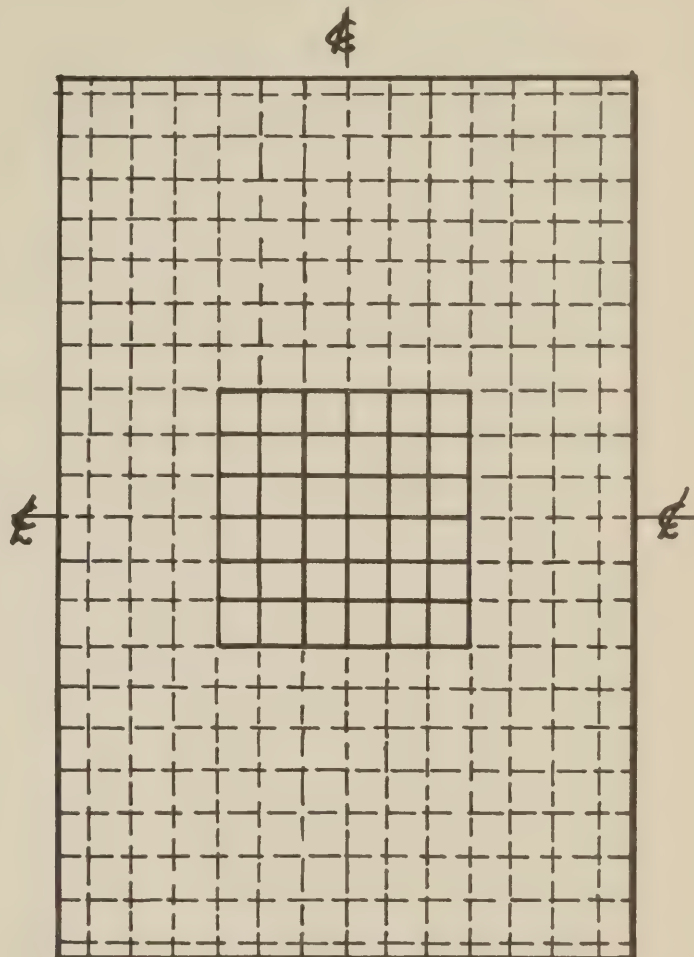
WRONG WAY



A
WRONG WAY

As in planning all Celotex installations, care must be taken to start from center lines as sketch B shows. In sketch A tile have been laid starting in one corner without regard to outcome of tile on the two opposite sides, giving an unbalanced design.

RIGHT WAY



B
RIGHT WAY

If area to be covered requires an even number of units, start with a full tile on one side of center line, if an odd number are to be used start with one unit centered on the center line.

Sketch B shows an even relation of spacing between the two ends and the two sides.

SPECIAL CADMIUM PLATED NAILS

Cadmium heat treated nails, where obtainable, will be found to be a material advantage.

These nails are used with $\frac{3}{32}$ " flat heads to be driven straight, instead of at an angle as are finish nails. They are driven to a firm contact and not "set" as the cadmium heads blend so nearly with the Celotex that they are not conspicuous with heads exposed.

Regular sizes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 17 or No. 18 for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex and $1\frac{3}{4}$ " for 1" Celotex should be used.

Figure $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 5 lbs. of brads or nails per M ft.

TILE BOARD — GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

LAYING OUT THE CEILING

To assist you in the proper planning of Celotex Tile Board Ceilings and to eliminate experiments, waste of time and material, lay out the work on the ceiling in accordance with the following suggestions.

(1) Find centers of end boundaries of ceiling and establish line A-B.

(2) Establish center point X on line A-B.

(3) Using familiar 6-8-10 method establish line C-D at right angle to A-B through point X.

To do this measure 6' from center point X on line A-B to establish point E.

With E as center, scribe two arcs, using radius of 10' at F and G.

From center point X, scribe two additional arcs, using 8' radius and crossing previous arcs at points F and G.

(4) Line C-D established through points F, X and G then will be at right angles to line A-B. (On small ceilings, use 3'-4' and 5' instead of 6'-8'-10'.)

(5) When planning a diagonal pattern, establish lines A-B and C-D at right angles to one another as described above. Establish points H and J on line A-B, the **same** distance from center point X as point C—or $CX = HX = JX$.

Establish lines H-C and C-J and find center points of these lines K and M.

Lines from points K and M, through center point X, to L and N will then be at 45° angle to A-B.

FINDING THE STARTING UNIT

(6) The starting point for the first tile will depend on the pattern. Various patterns are fully illustrated elsewhere.

(7) Chalk lines may be snapped parallel to the center lines to mark the position of each row of tiles. When the pattern contains all the same size tiles, only every second or third row need be indicated. However, with other patterns it is advisable to "draw" the complete design on the ceiling.

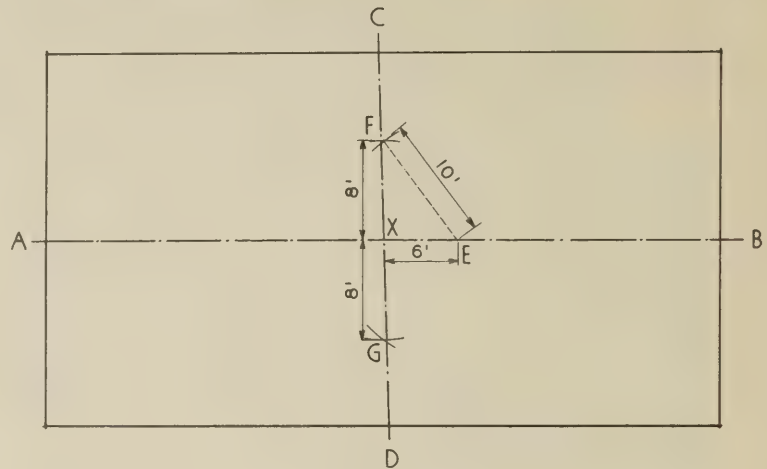


FIG. 1

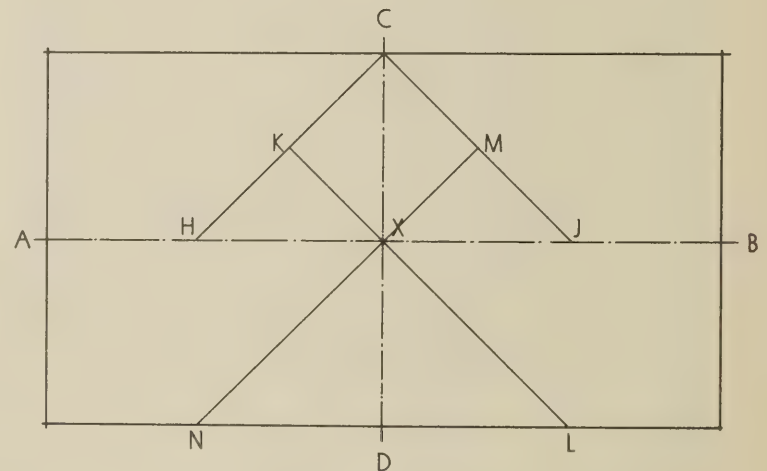


FIG. 2

A straightedge, nailed up to butt first row of tile against, will be found more convenient and accurate than working to a chalk line.

(8) Begin your application at the correct point with adhesive or nails and as each tile is put in place, be sure it is square.

(9) Often the position of the light outlets will make it necessary to base the starting unit in a less desirable position with relation to the boundaries. In this instance, use light outlet as point X and proceed as before. The use of borders will simplify the cutting and fitting at the boundaries and at the same time assist in the design.

(10) Large ceilings can be divided in sections and each section treated separately. All large areas between pilasters or beams must be treated as separate areas.

TILE BOARD — GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

SQUARE TILE PATTERN

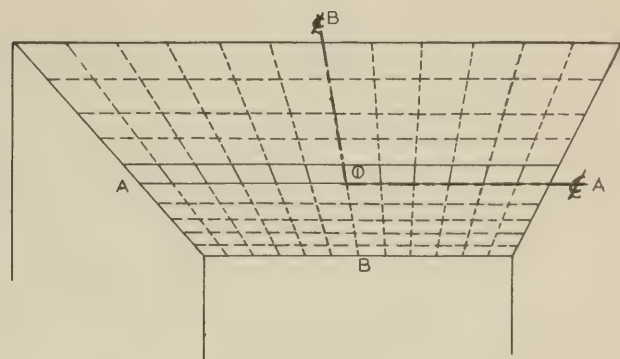
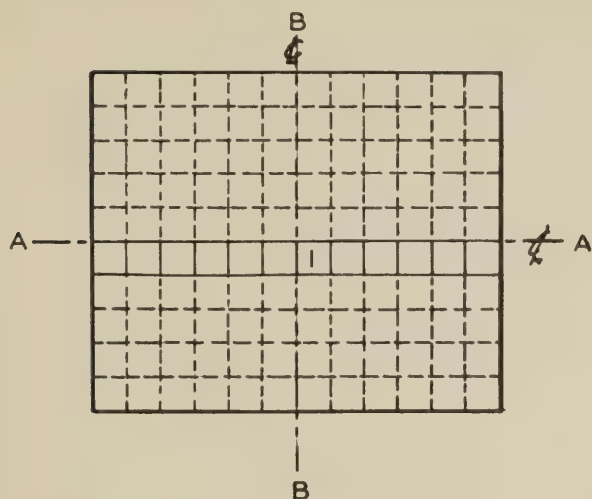


FIG. 1

Fig. 1 — When dimensions of area to be treated figure out in **even** (exclusive of fractional tile) number of multiples of tile size to be applied, use the following procedure:

Strike lines AA and BB in exact centers of area

to be treated and at right angle to each other.

Start laying with No. 1 tile cornered into junction of lines AA and BB and lay up row indicated in heavy lines adding on subsequent rows on each side to complete the area.

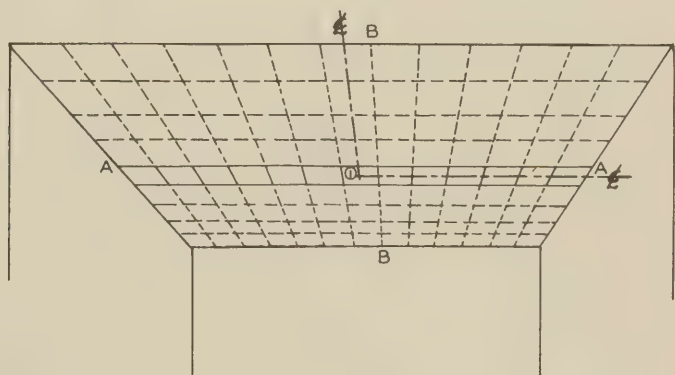
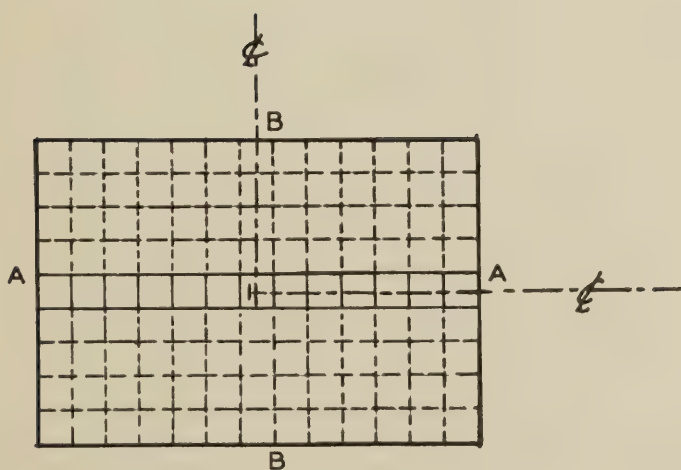


FIG. 2

Fig. 2—When dimensions of area figure out in **odd** (exclusive of fractional tile) number of tile size to be applied:

Strike lines AA and BB one half width of tile OFF OF exact centers of area and at right angles to each other.

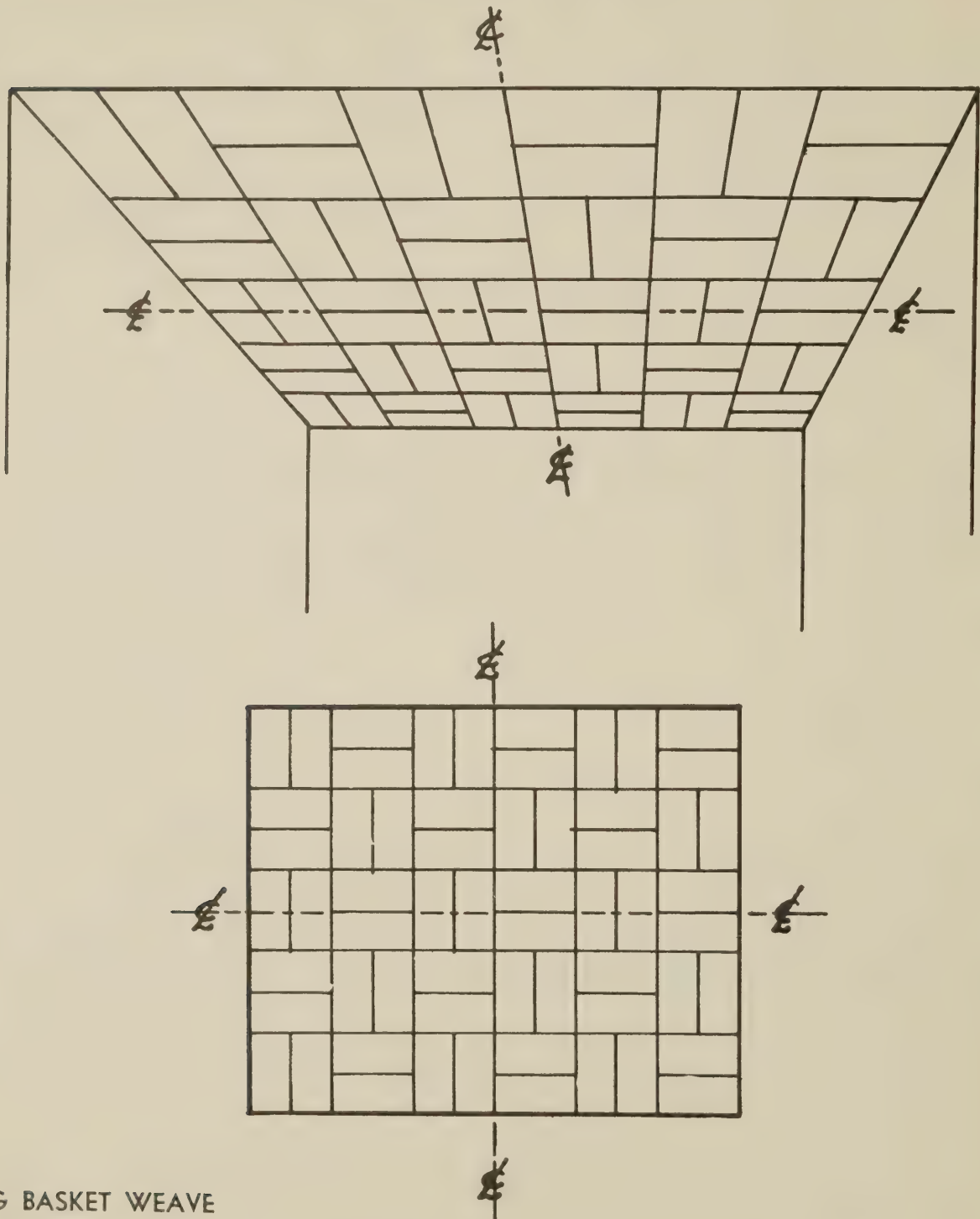
Start laying with No. 1 cornered into junction

of lines AA and BB and lay up first row as shown.

Where dimensions of area figure out ODD one way and EVEN the other, a combination of the two above methods may be necessary. In other words, AA may be centered while BB may be one-half tile width off center or vice versa.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

BASKET WEAVE PATTERN



LAYING BASKET WEAVE DESIGN—

This pattern consists of rectangular tiles laid up in squares and can be laid out and applied the same as a simple square or diagonal pattern. (Pages 9, 11 and 12.)

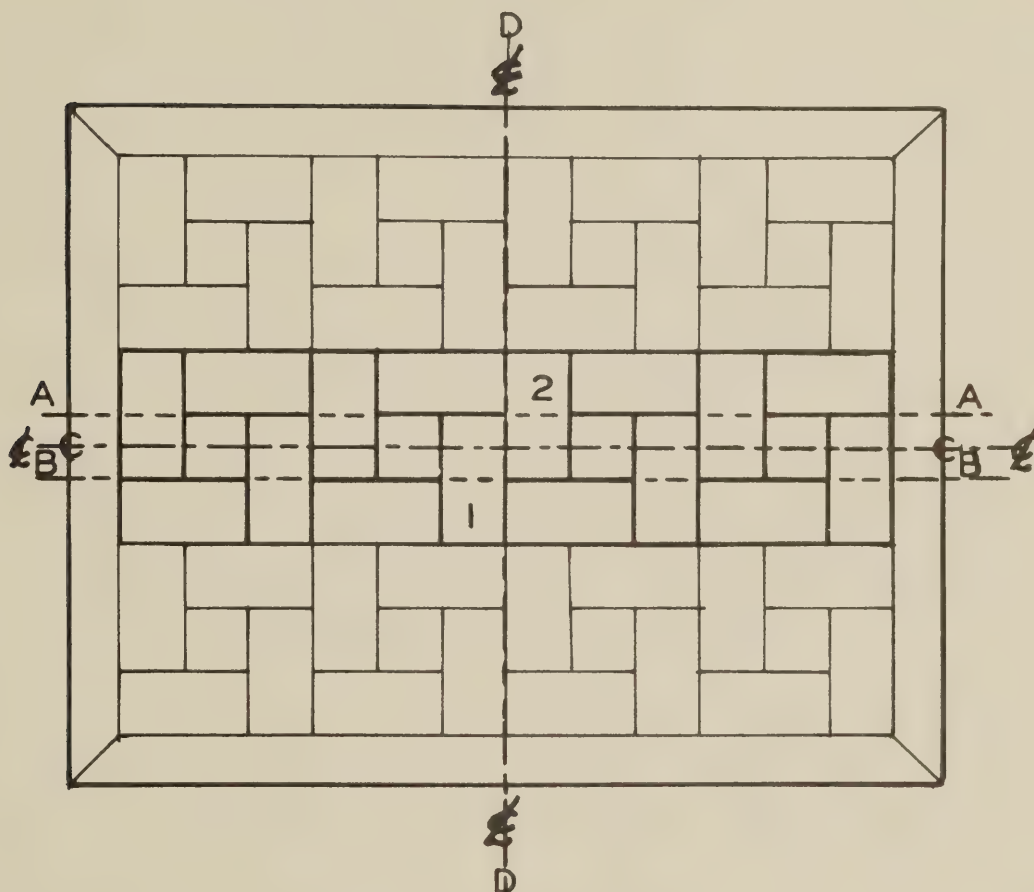
When using matched joint tile alternate pairs may be turned over providing alternated textures which will automatically bring all joints in proper

matching position.

If one surface texture is to be maintained it will be necessary to partially rotate alternate pairs of tile to make the joints match. By laying eight or ten of the tiles together in pattern on the floor it is easy to see how to turn the edges to make them join properly.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

LOOSE BASKET WEAVE PATTERN



LAYING LOOSE BASKET WEAVE DESIGN

To plan application strike center lines C-C and D-D.

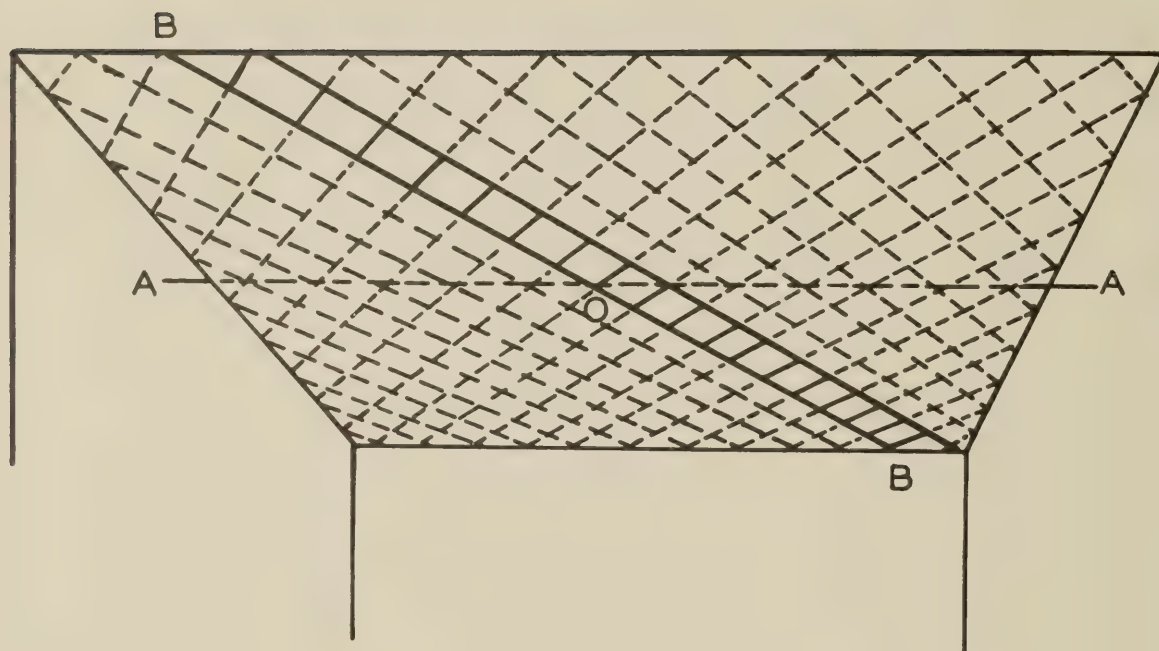
Fig. 1. Strike lines A-A and B-B one half width of square tile off exact center of area and parallel to center line C-C.

Start laying with No. 1 cornered into junction of lines A-A and D-D and No. 2 cornered into junction of lines B-B and D-D and lay up first long row of the pattern as shown. Add subsequent rows as shown.

If one texture is to be maintained rectangular tiles must be $\frac{1}{2}$ right hand and $\frac{1}{2}$ left hand joints.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

DIAGONAL PATTERN



LAYING DIAGONAL TILE DESIGN

When it is not necessary to center a tile in exact center of ceiling, (as for a light, etc.)—establish line AA in center lengthwise of ceiling and locate center point "O" on this line. Establish line BB crossing line AA at point "O" and at 45 degree angle to line AA. See section 5 on page 8.

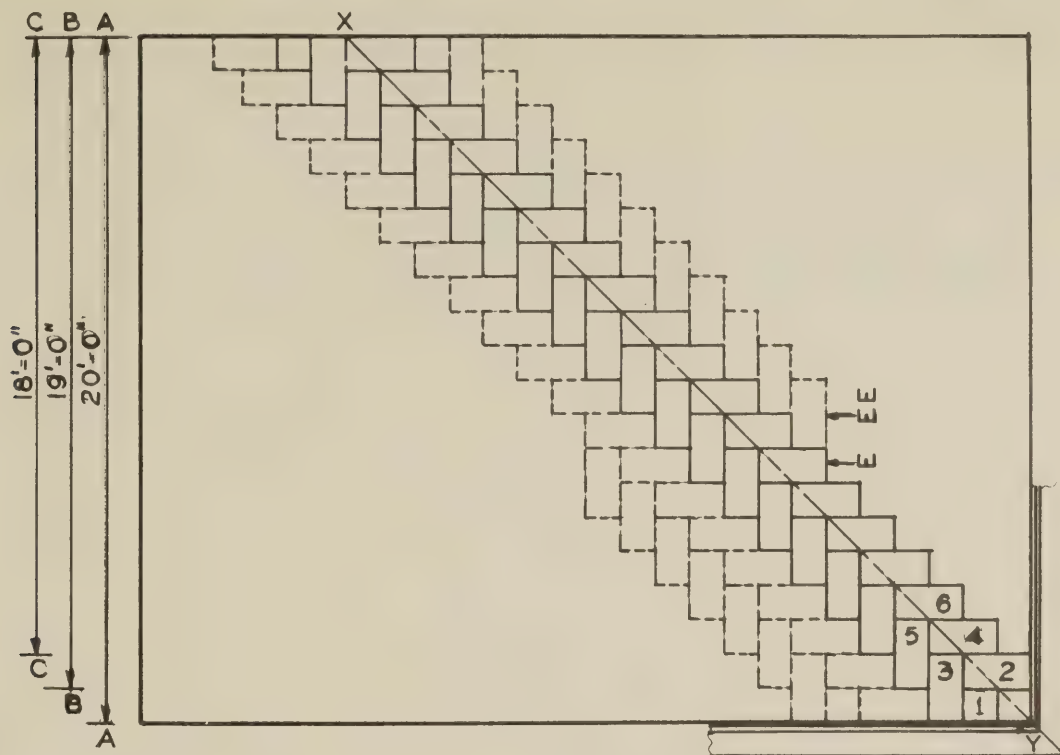
Start row of tile drawn in heavy lines along line BB with corners of first tile on line AA. Complete this row and add on subsequent rows. Note that

line AA serves as a guide as well as BB and additional lines may be established parallel to either for further check to keep tile lines straight.

When a center tile or a center design is desired—establish line AA as before and locate desired position of center tile or center design on line AA. Then locate line BB at 45 degree angle and crossing line AA in proper position relative to center tile or center design already located. Proceed with first row of tile along line BB as before.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

REGULAR HERRINGBONE PATTERN



HERRINGBONE TILE DESIGNS—

FRAMING — Framing for this design may be joists or furring strips, spaced to conform to width of tile to be used, and running either crosswise or lengthwise of pattern. They shall parallel and provide nailing base on both edges of all tile laid in the same direction as framing, furring, or nailing base and on each end and center of those tiles laid across framing or furring.

JOINTS — If Double A or other matching joints are to be used, this pattern requires half left and half right hand tiles to preserve the same surface texture on the entire area. Attractive designs may be secured by reversing the faces of the tile every other row. This provides alternate texture on every other row and eliminates the ordering of half left and half right hand tile.

ADJUSTING FOR BORDERS—

The use of borders is particularly desirable with this pattern to enable laying a full pattern with no fractional or part tiles.

To adjust the size of field, take length and width of ceiling and subtract border widths (one width for each side and end) down to a dimension which is a multiple of the width of tile to be used. As illustrated in AA, BB and CC, using 12" x 24" tile, the field to be treated may be any even 12" dimension. Likewise in using any other size the area

may be adjusted to even multiples of any of the various widths of tiles. The remaining difference between field dimensions and actual ceiling dimensions will divide for border.

LAYING OUT ON JOB — Nail up or strike chalk line on a true 45 degree angle, as indicated by dotted line X-Y. Point Y will be the corner of ceiling if no border is being used. If border is used, point Y will be set in, away from corner, the width of border from side and end of ceiling, keeping in mind that the end and side border may not always be exactly equal.

Once line is established start laying the double row of tile, shown in illustration in heavy lines, at point Y, applying as numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc. and complete this row clear across area being treated. Note that corners of tile are to be kept rigidly on chalk line as this is the key row on which the rest of field will be applied.

After the first row is completed, the next two rows indicated by dotted lines will start back from point X. Subsequent rows to be added one row at a time and completing one row at a time clear across the area before starting the next.

Note that the SIDE or long edge of each tile must line up with the END of the one it butts up against as on edges indicated E and EE. Keeping these in line is important and, if done properly, pattern cannot possibly get out of line on the balance of area.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

TWO SQUARE BLOCK PATTERN

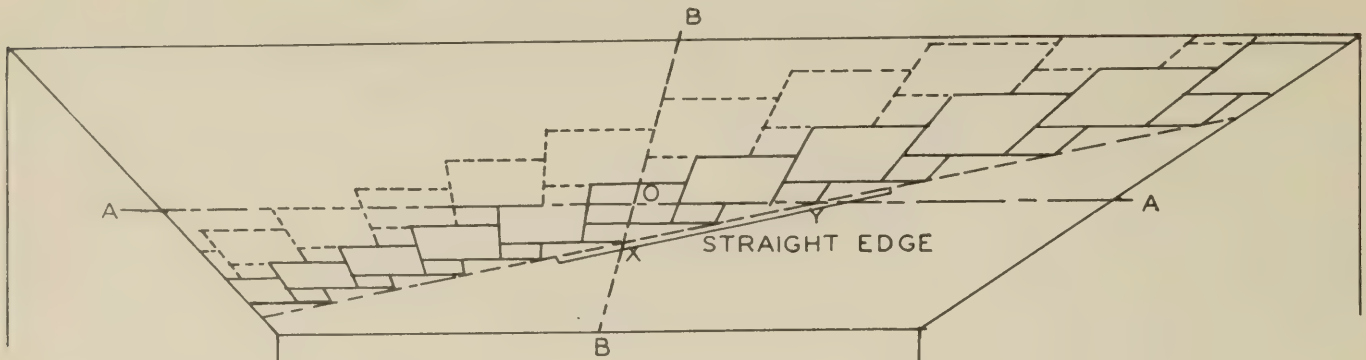


FIG. 1

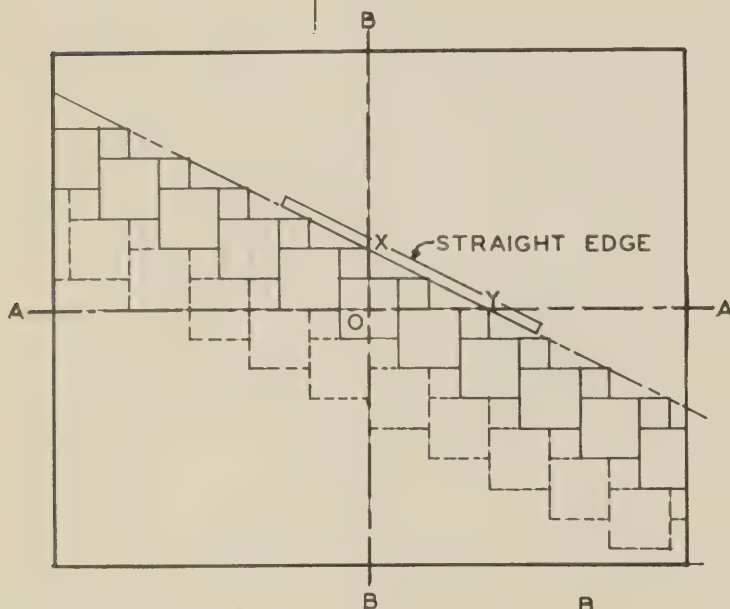


FIG. 2

THIS PATTERN IS VERY EFFECTIVE WHEN TWO DIFFERENT COLOR TILES ARE COMBINED.

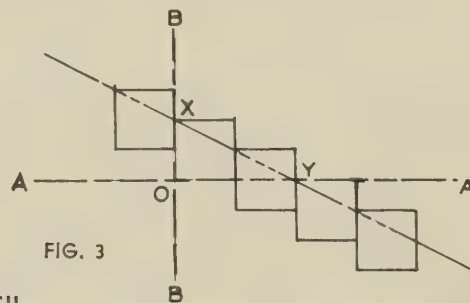


FIG. 3

LAYING "TWO SQUARE" BLOCK DESIGNS

Where it is desired to place a large tile exactly in center of room for light fixture, etc. (Figs. 1 and 2)—establish lines A-A and B-B in exact centers of ceiling both ways and at RIGHT angle to each other.

Establish point X on line B-B a distance from center point "O" equal to the width of the LARGEST tile to be used. Establish point Y on A-A a distance from center point "O" equal to TWICE the width of LARGEST tile to be used. Snap or

nail line so that it lines up exactly through points X and Y and the line established will be the points of small tile as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. A straight edge nailed up on points X and Y will materially assist and assure accuracy of chalk line. Lay up the two rows of tile indicated in heavy lines, starting with center tile, and add on subsequent rows, as indicated by dotted lines.

Where it is not necessary to place a tile in exact center for light, note that first tile may be started in any position desired relative to center point "O"—Fig. 3.

TILE REQUIRED

4/5 TOTAL AREA LARGE TILE

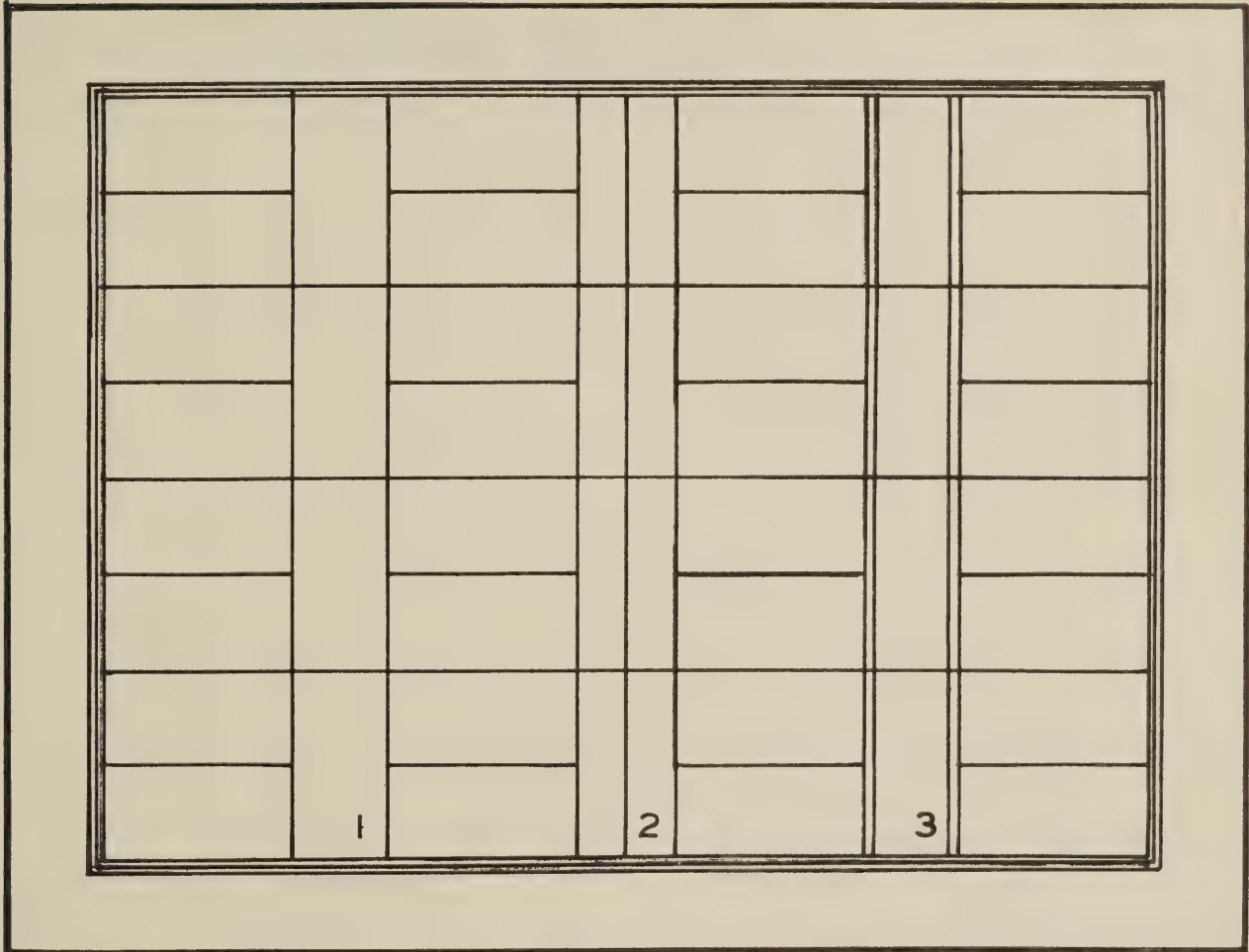
1/5 TOTAL AREA SMALL TILE

TO FIGURE—COMPLETE PATTERN TO COME OUT WITH FULL TILE IN PATTERN.

FIGURE DIMENSIONS IN MULTIPLES OF $2\frac{1}{2}$ TIMES THE WIDTH OF LARGE TILES.

CELOTEX TILE BOARD CEILING DESIGNS

OBLONG PATTERN WITH LANES



TILE CEILINGS—

This makes an interesting design where the available oblong tile may be too large to lay up in other patterns. It is simple to install.

Note that lanes are created by running the same size tile crosswise of the room while the main field tile runs lengthwise. Or the pattern may be turned around having the lanes lengthwise of the room.

Double A joint tile will fit this pattern to make the entire surface of one texture or the lanes may

be reversed for contrasting texture.

This pattern is easy to adjust to various room sizes because it may be worked with either a lane or a field tile adjacent to walls, or borders may serve to adjust size of room.

Variation of design is made possible by leaving lane tiles plain as in (1), by scoring lane tiles through the center as in (2) or by grooving lane tiles on each edge as in (3).

TILE BOARD — GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

ODD SHAPES AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN CEILINGS

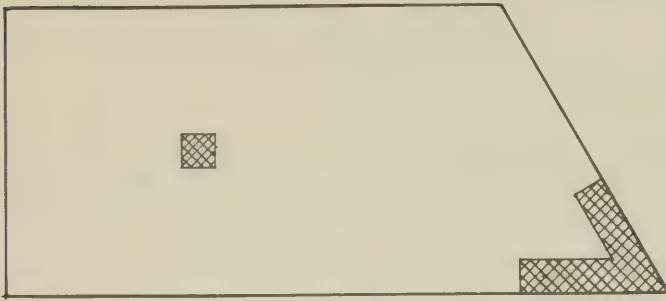


FIG. 1

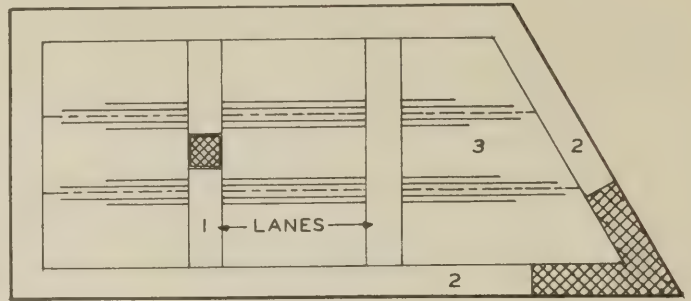


FIG. 2

The use of lanes run through ceiling or borders around it are often very handy to overcome odd shapes or obstructions encountered as in Fig. 1.

- (1) Lane blocks out pillar, chimney or other obstruction in ceiling area itself as in Fig. 2.
- (2) Border blocks out cabinet or other odd shape in corner or along wall.

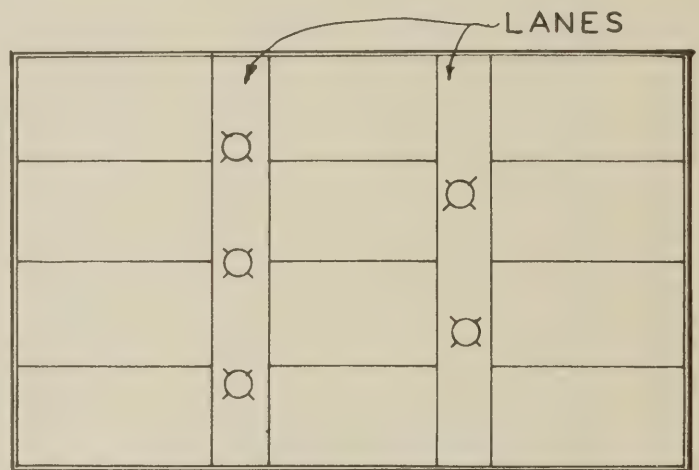


FIG. 3

Fig. 3. shows how lanes may be used to block out two rows of lights where they are in line only in one direction of ceiling. By blocking these lights out in the lanes, their position relative to the joints in the Celotex boards or tile may be disregarded.

In all instances these lanes may be either set in flush with or overlaid on Celotex boards or tile in the ceiling field. Overlaying the lanes is materially easier than making flush joints. The overlaid lanes are effective and are used by most carpenters.

Figures 4 and 4a show the ceiling of a rectangular room with a bay off center on one end wall. A two square block pattern has been selected for the design. Start application of Tile Board at center of rectangular area (see instructions for laying "two square" block patterns on page 14). Overlaid strips of Celotex Building Board are used for borders and to separate the bay area from rectangular area. The bay area is covered with Celotex Building Board with borders to match those of the rectangular area.

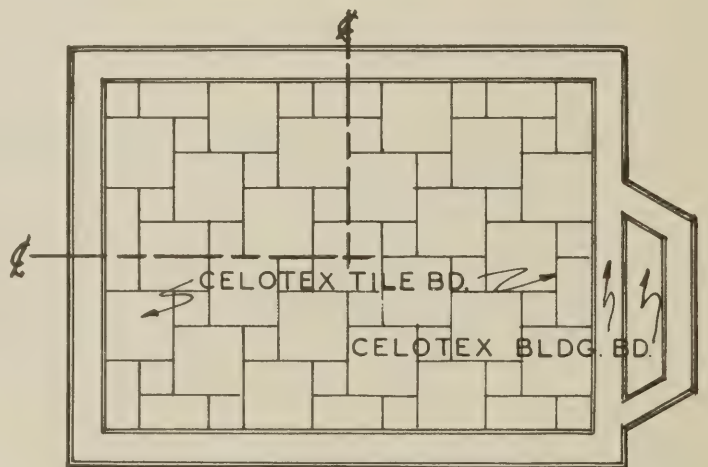


FIG. 4

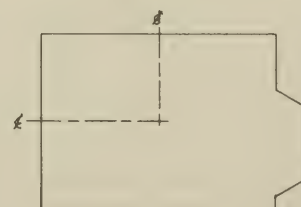


FIG. 4A

TILE BOARD — GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

ODD SHAPES AND OBSTRUCTIONS IN CEILINGS

Figures 5 and 5a show the ceiling of a room of irregular shape. Due to the fact that side walls A and C and end walls B and D have the longest continuous borders, the starting point for applying the Tile Board in the Herringbone pattern was determined by the intersection of the respective center lines between these walls. (See instructions for applying Herringbone designs on page 13.

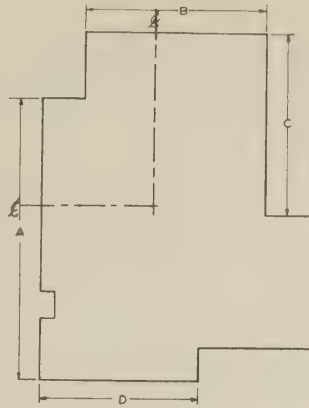


FIG. 5A

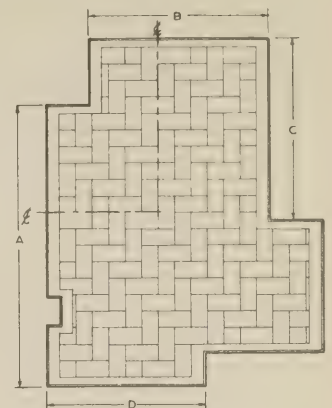


FIG. 5

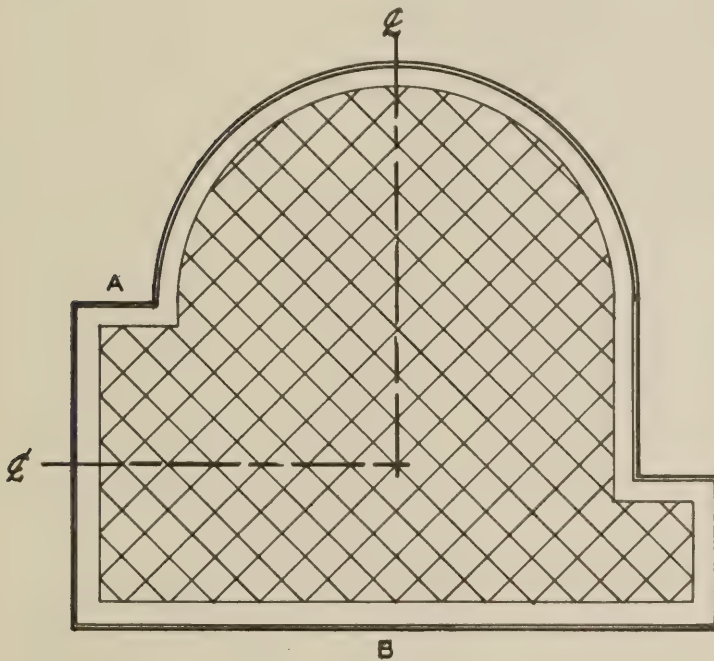


FIG. 6

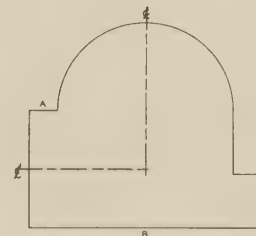


FIG. 6A

Figures 6 and 6a show the ceiling of a room with a circular bay. The starting point for applying the Tile Board is located at the intersection of the center line of the circular area and the center line between walls A and B. In solving layout problems of this kind always use the center line of the semi-circular area as one of the center lines to assist in determining the starting point. The intersecting center line should be one that bisects the straight side wall having the longest continuous border.

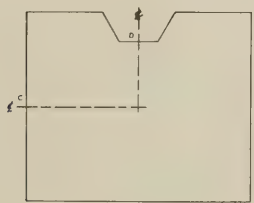


FIG. 7A

Figures 7 and 7a show the ceiling of a room which is basically rectangular in plan. Three walls are straight, the other wall is broken up by an entrance way as commonly found in store fronts.

To apply this ceiling, determine the center lines between walls B and C and between projection D and wall A. The square and rectangular panels should be laid out symmetrically from the two center lines.

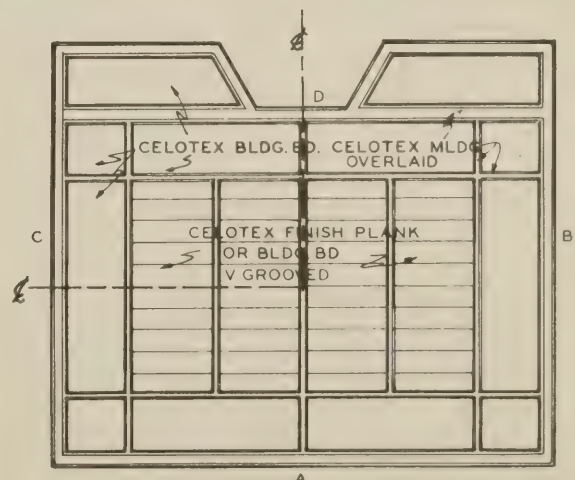


FIG. 7

USES FOR CELOTEX FINISH PLANK

Designed especially for interior wall treatment, Celotex Finish Plank is manufactured in long, narrow units of several widths. The long edges are beveled and beaded to result in an unusual and attractive plank-like effect. Applying units of like width will result in a regular space arrangement.

The use of a number of widths in the same area will result in a random plank effect.

Since Celotex Finish Plank is available in the type Double A joint, and in various colors and finishes, with both sides beaded, the two surfaces may be alternated with interesting results.

SIZES: Lengths—8', 9', 10' and 12'.

Widths—6", 8", 10", 12" and 16".

THICKNESSES: 1/2". Standard—1" available on special order.

COLOR:

TOP FACE

REVERSE FACE

No. 53 Natural Sanded

Natural Tapestry Texture

No. 55 Natural Ripple and Sanded

Natural Tapestry Texture

No. 60 Mottled Brown, Tapestry Texture

Natural, Sanded

No. 75 Light Brown Ripple and Sanded—

Natural Tapestry Texture

No. 83 Deep Ivory, Smooth Finish

Natural, Sanded

Type Double A Joint Standard.

NOTE: Joints same as Tile Board, see page 5.

Number of pieces per bundle listed on page 68.



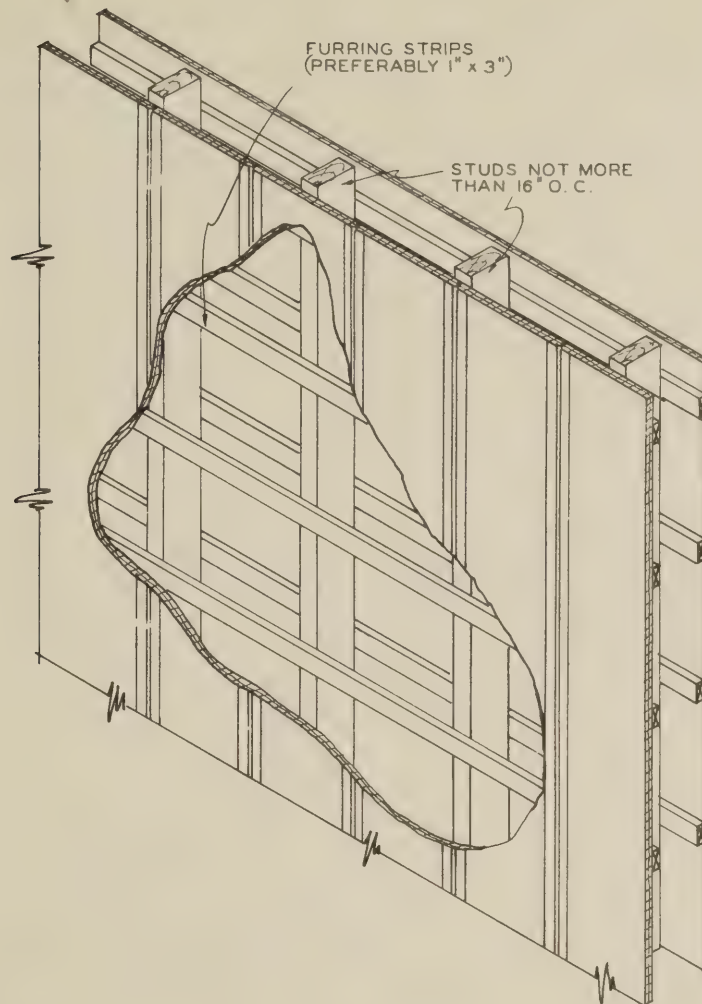
Above—No. 75 Celotex Insulating Finish Plank is applied in the horizontal manner typical of the modern trend in interior decorating. Celotex Mouldings at cornice and casings, and Celotex Tile Board ceiling complete the room. See page 70 for detail drawing of the wall application.

Below—No. 55 Celotex Insulating Finish Plank has been applied on the upper wall in random widths, and No. 75 Celotex Insulating Finish Plank form the lower wall surface with a horizontal treatment. No. 83 Celotex Finish Plank is used on the ceiling in random widths to complete this attractive English Provincial Room. See page 72 for detail drawings of this wall application.



CELOTEX FINISH PLANK SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATION TO STUDS AND FURRING STRIPS



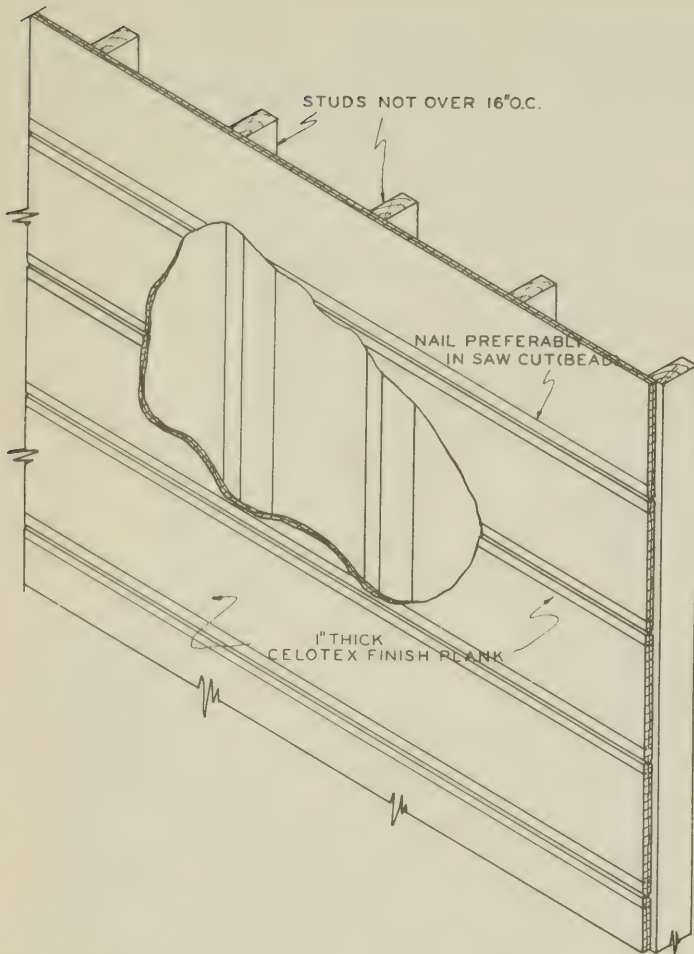
TO FURRING STRIPS

Ordinarily Finish Plank is applied vertically. When this is done on open framework furring strips must be nailed horizontally over the studs. Furring strips on any wall should not be over 16" on center and 12" on center is preferred—or 9" centers to shoulder height is recommended.

CONDITION ALL PLANK BY OPENING PACKAGES AND ALLOW TO STAND
24 HOURS BEFORE ERECTION FOR ADJUSTMENT
TO ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS.

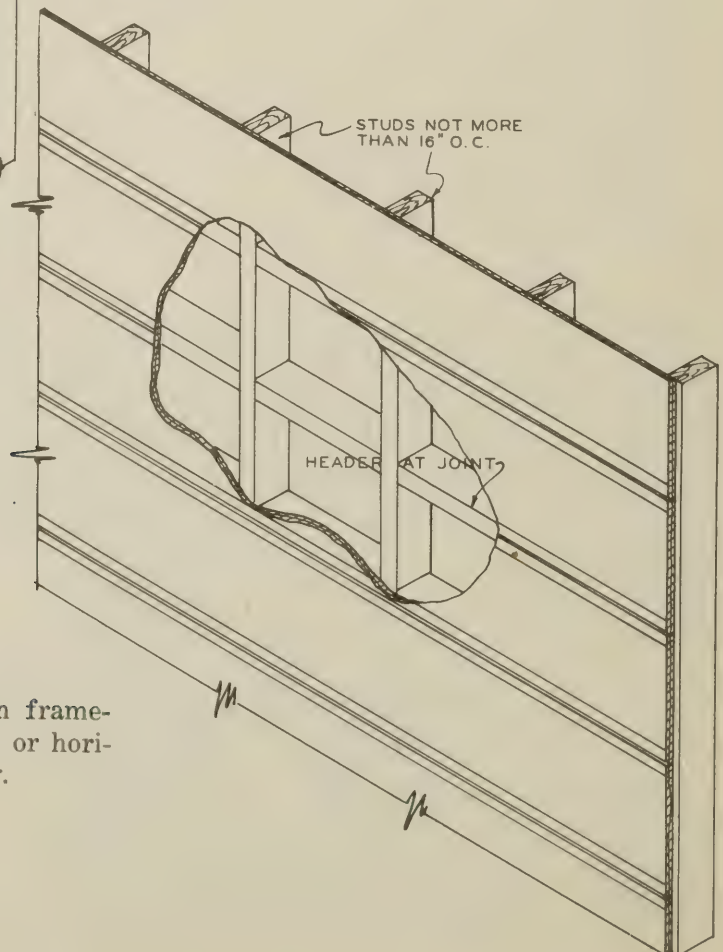
CELOTEX FINISH PLANK SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATION TO STUDS



TO STUDS

1" plank with Type D joint may be used horizontally over open framework without horizontal headers. This type of construction eliminates cost of headers and assures speedy application.

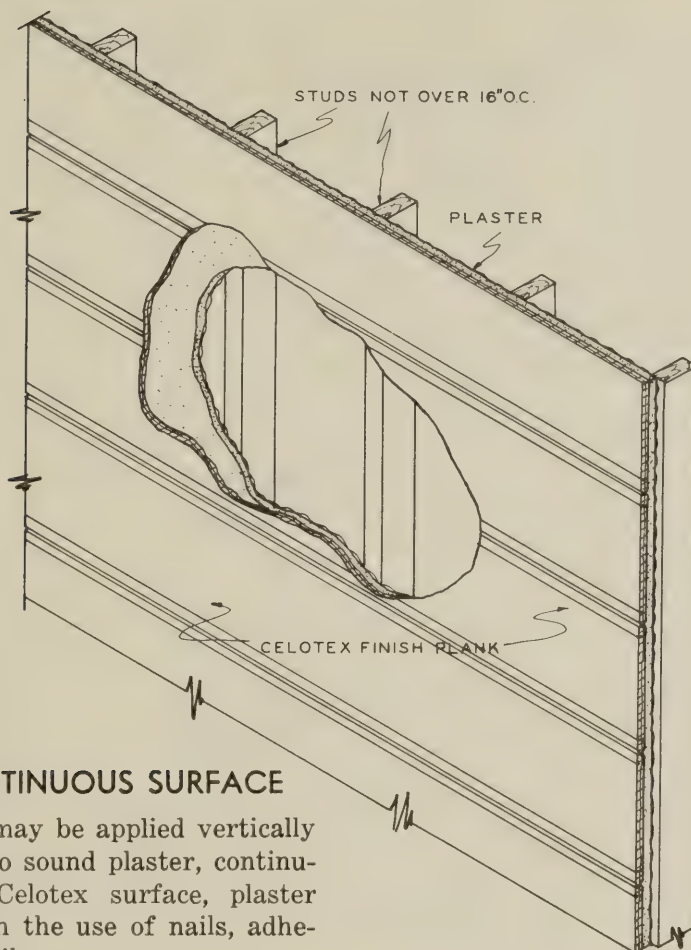


TO STUDS

1/2" plank used horizontally over open framework requires headers behind each joint or horizontal furring strips on face of studding.

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK SPECIFICATIONS

APPLICATION TO CONTINUOUS SURFACES AND NAILING



TO PLASTER OR CONTINUOUS SURFACE

Celotex Finish Plank may be applied vertically or horizontally directly to sound plaster, continuous wood surfaces, a Celotex surface, plaster board and so on, through the use of nails, adhesives, or adhesive and nails.

APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE

When adhesive is used apply it in gobs or spots 3" or 4" in diameter about every 12" apart or ribbons of adhesive 3" or 4" wide along the long edges with additional intermediate ribbons along the centers of wider planks may be used. It is advisable to use sufficient adhesive, especially in the case of rough surfaces—Celotex Heavy Body Adhesive is preferable in such circumstances. See page 67 for quantity necessary.

NAILING

Nailing only, or, supplementary nailing should be made with 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " finishing nails or 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 16 or 17 brads for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex Finish Plank; 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " finishing nails for 1" Celotex Finish Plank. For nailing to plaster surfaces, cement coated nails are recommended. Plank shall be nailed in the saw

cut or bead—never on the beveled edge. Nails may be "hammer set" in saw cut or bead. Use a piece of matched flooring to drive the plank snug.

SPECIAL CADMIUM PLATED NAILS

Cadmium heat treated nails, where obtainable, will be found to be a material advantage.

These nails are used with $\frac{3}{32}$ " flat heads to be driven straight, instead of at an angle as are finish nails. They are driven to a firm contact and not "set" as the cadmium heads blend so nearly with the Celotex that they are not conspicuous with heads exposed.

Regular sizes, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 17 or No. 18 for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex and 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ " for 1" Celotex should be used.

Figure 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 5 lbs. of brads or nails per M ft.

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

PLANNING PLANK APPLICATION

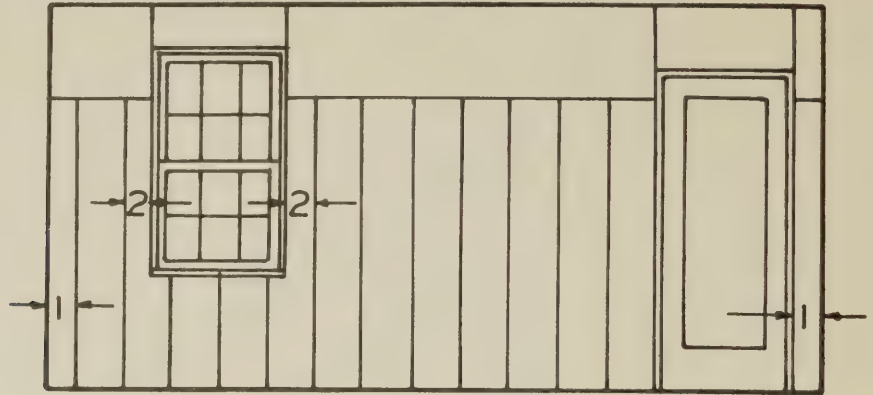


FIG. 1

The spacing on corners and sides of window should be kept as nearly equal as possible. Spaces "1" are approximately equal. Spaces "2" are approximately equal.

The use of plank when applied vertically gives the appearance of added height to a room—when applied horizontally, it makes ceiling appear lower.

A compromise can be effected by applying a wainscot horizontally and the upper wall vertically.

Either regular widths or a combination of widths applied at random is equally effective. The vertical random width is usually associated with Early American design. The regular spacing and especially the horizontal treatment is indicated in modern design.

The number of vertical plank to be used in a given area is determined by a layout of the wall—starting at the center, measuring both ways. In this way an odd or even number of plank is designated.

If an odd number of plank is required, start with the first plank centered on the center line. If an even number is required, start full widths each side of the center line.

The butt corner joint is usually used. The end plank being scribed and so planned that the saw cut (bead) is eliminated.

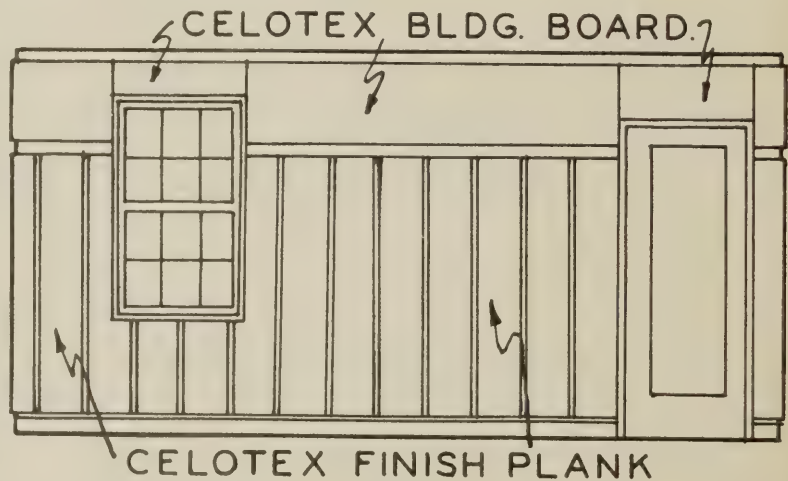
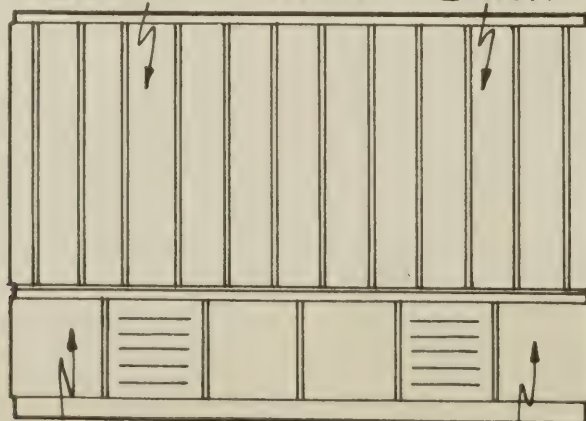


FIG. 2

Celotex Finish Plank and Building Boards are applied to the walls as planned in Fig. 1, maintaining the same proportions and achieving a well balanced design.

An attractive combination of Celotex Finish Plank and Celotex Board is shown below.

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK



CELOTEX HARD BOARD

FIG. 3

CELOTEX HARD BOARD

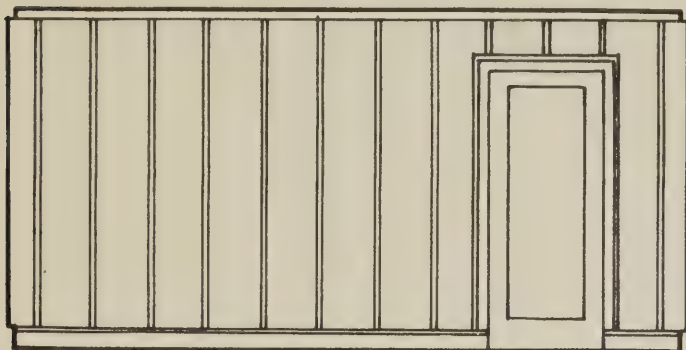
CELOTEX FINISH PLANK GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

SUGGESTIONS FOR WALL TREATMENT

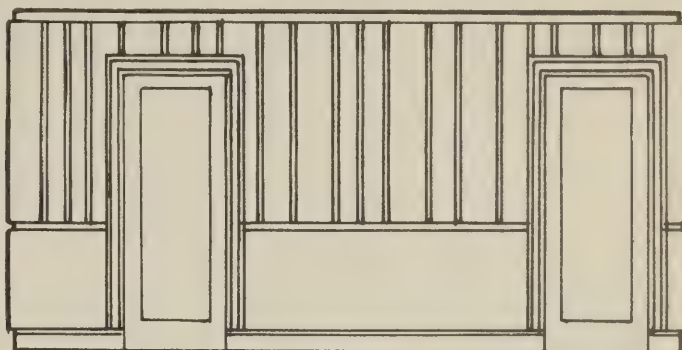
Plank may be laid in a variety of patterns—horizontal, vertical or a combination of both—also interesting modern effects are obtained by laying diagonally with panels of plain Celotex

Building Board.

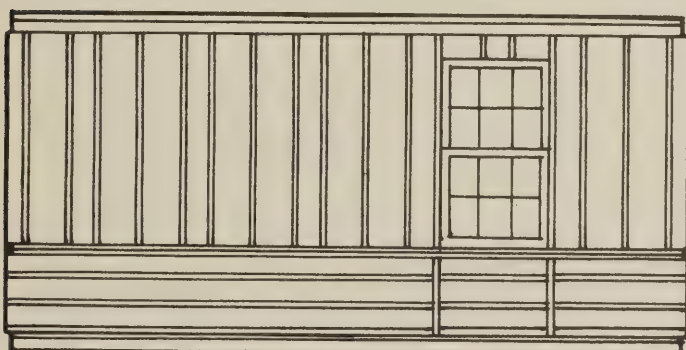
It may also be used in conjunction with tile as a flush border as both have the reversible interlocking Double A joint.



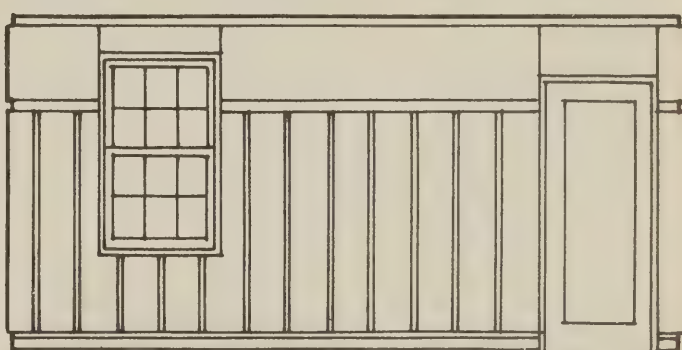
Result when planks are centered on walls (spacing worked out before applying planks) corners balance and there are no bad joint conditions at door trim.



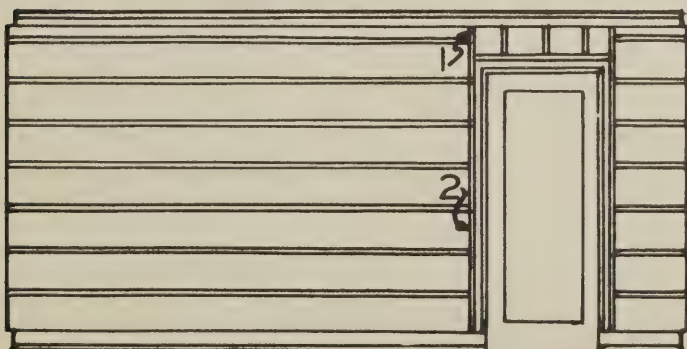
For this condition, planks were centered between doors (spacing worked out before applying plank) corners balance and there are no bad joint conditions at door trim. Wainscot of Celotex Building Board or Celotex Hard Board Products.



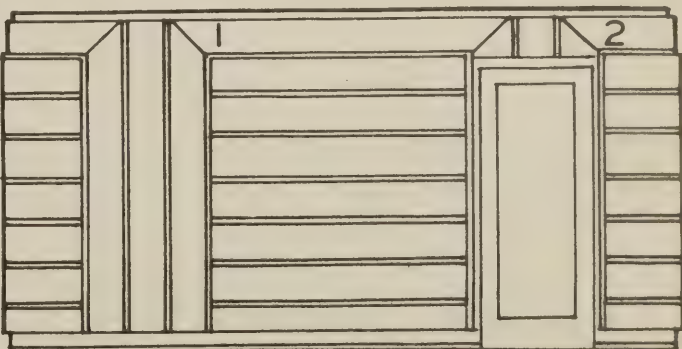
Result when plank spacing is worked out before hand to determine which width to place on either side of window to give the more pleasing corner treatment.



Result when planks are correctly spaced at doors, windows and corners. Upper wall area of Celotex Building Board is so used that the joints make panels of the door and window.



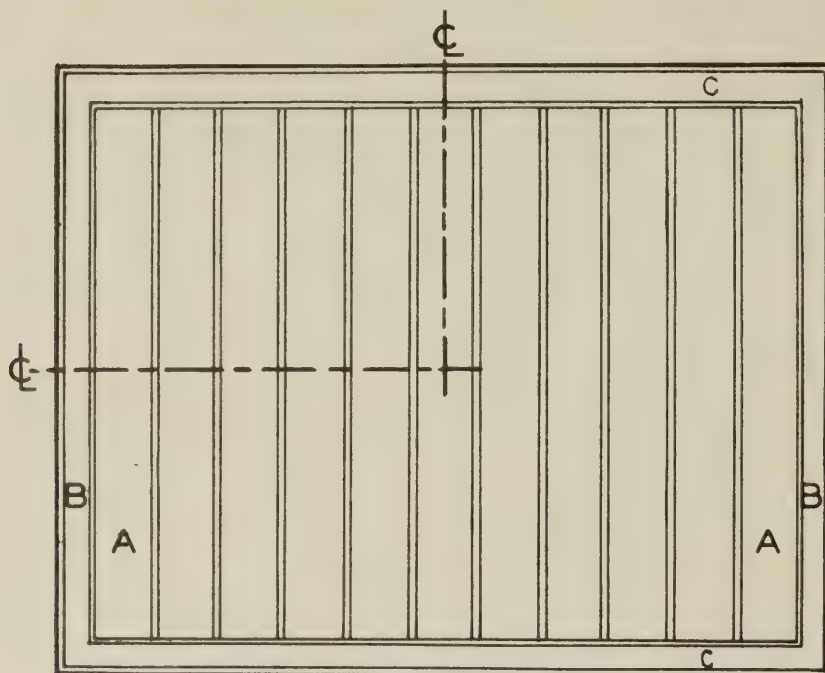
Result when plank spacing is worked out before hand with the baseboard applied over plank. All end joints covered (1) and (2).



Job has been improved by mitre joints cut at (1) and (2) with the Stanley Tool. See page 58.

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK GENERAL APPLICATION DATA

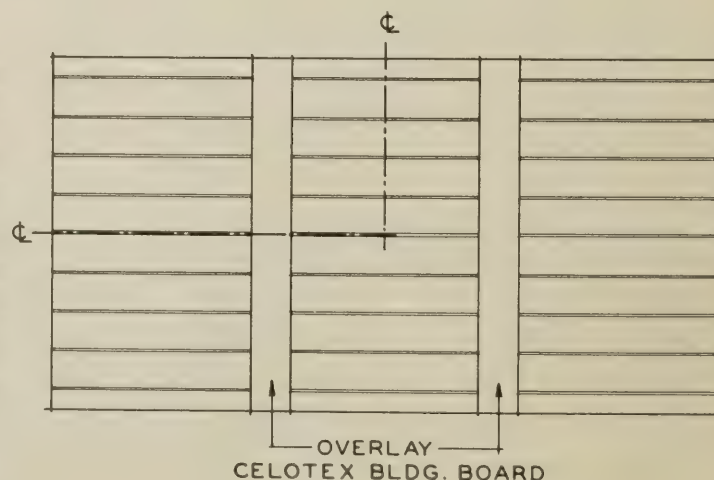
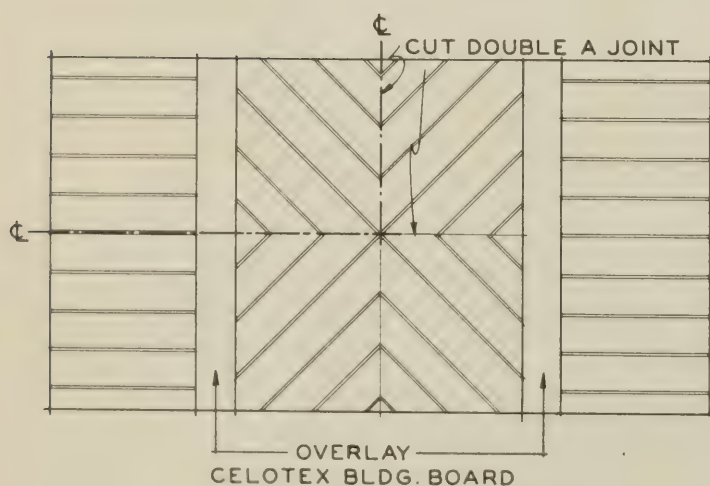
CEILING DESIGNS



Celotex Finish Plank is desirable for ceilings in Early American, French and English Provincial and in modern rooms. It can be applied in regular or random widths and in a combination of colors. The best results are derived by striking center

lines so that the planks at each end of the ceiling AA will be equal in width.

Borders BB must be equal in width. Borders CC must be equal in width.



In rooms of excessive widths or lengths where a single plank will not reach across from wall to wall the butt ends of the joining planks may be covered with overlaid Celotex mouldings or

strips of Celotex Building Board. Or a special joint detail may be achieved with the Stanley Tool as shown on pages 55 to 60.

CELOTEX TEXTBORD

Sizes—Lengths: 8 and 10 feet—4 and 6 feet when on inventory.

Widths: 6, 9 and 12 inches.

Thickness— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.

Wood Veneers—Walnut, Mahogany and Avodire'.

Joint—Beveled edges, ship-lapped joints.

Note—(1) For application to continuous surfaces only.

(2) See pages 26 and 27 for application instructions.

(3) See page 68 for packaging information.

Celotex Textbord is manufactured by applying the finest genuine cabinet woods direct to Celotex. The beveled edges, ship-lapped joints on each plank cover the nail heads, resulting in a continuous wood paneled surface, attractively grooved every 6, 9 or 12 inches, or in random widths which are frequently preferable. Celotex Textbord is easy to apply in a minimum of time—and its cost is very low.

At the right—A close-up detail of a wall finished in alternate planks of Walnut and Avodire' Celotex Textbord. Note the indirect lighting trough across the wall and in the center of the pilaster. See page 77 for detail drawing on this application.



At the left—A complete modern office with the walls finished in Walnut Celotex Textbord. The walnut planks have been applied to a plywood backing to cover the radiator.

CELOTEX TEXTBORD APPLICATION DATA

IMPORTANT POINTS . . .

1. Planks with the same figure (grain) should not be applied side by side. Lean the planks against the wall before application to get proper distribution of grain and shade.
2. Before applying Textbord to new plaster, be sure the plaster is thoroughly dry.
3. Only Textbord Adhesive should be used.
4. Spread the adhesive to BOTH lap joints of each plank and allow to DRY thoroughly (until the adhesive is no longer tacky to the touch) before the adhesive coated surfaces are brought together.
5. Nail at 6-inch intervals on the under lap only. 1 inch No. 17 galvanized wire nails with flat heads should be used.
6. It is necessary to join the laps with pressure after the adhesive has dried. Hammer on a piece of 2" x 4" up and down the joint as shown in Fig. 3.

Note: Cushion 2 x 4 with cloth or other soft material which will not mar the finish of the Textbord.

Textbord should be applied to continuous surfaces only — not to framing or furring strips. Apply Textbord direct to plastered surface in old construction. In new construction, a backing of $\frac{3}{8}$ " or $\frac{1}{2}$ " plywood, may be substituted for plaster.

APPLICATION—The first step in applying Textbord is to lean the planks against the wall in the places they are to occupy, distributed properly for color and figure (grain). No two planks of the same shade and figure should be placed side by side. Apply Textbord Adhesive to both lap joints of each individual plank as illustrated in Figure 1. On the 12" width planks it is also advisable to add a strip of adhesive down the middle of the length of the plank and a corresponding strip on the wall. This same special adhesive is used in applying Textbord to the backing along inside and outside corners, as shown in Figures 6 and 7. Textbord Adhesive is supplied in two dissimilar liquids in individual cans, the contents of which should be stirred together immediately prior to use.

Any glue-spreading brush about 2 inches wide is satisfactory for brushing the adhesive. Wash brush in water and dip into the adhesive while wet to prevent gumming of the bristles. Keep the brush completely immersed in the adhesive while it is not in the hand and at the end of the day thoroughly wash in water. Any particles adhering to the bristles should be combed out with a steel brush.

After the adhesive has been brushed on the laps of both edges of each plank, the planks are

set against the wall temporarily to permit the adhesive to dry. As soon as the adhesive is thoroughly dry (15 minutes to 1 hour), the under lap of each plank is nailed to the plaster and the overlapping edge of the next plank is struck firmly with a hammer over a cushioned block of wood, as shown in Figure 3.

The adhesive must be thoroughly dry to bond, and the lap must be hammered throughout the whole length.

Textbord Adhesive is also required for inside and outside corners, as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. In this case it should also be spread onto both wall and plank surfaces.

While the planks may be brought into position without waiting for the adhesive to dry, they should be hammered into position about one hour after spreading the adhesive to insure bonding.

If, after brushing the adhesive, the planks cannot be applied to the walls for several days, the adhesive may be revived by wiping the laps with a cloth dipped in carbon tetrachloride, or a fresh coat of the adhesive should be applied.

For nailing Textbord to plaster or plywood, 1 inch No. 17 wire nails with flat heads should be driven at an oblique angle about 6 inches apart. The nails are driven through the under half of the lap into the plaster and the nail heads are subsequently covered by the overlapping portion of the next plank as illustrated in Figures 6 and 7.

Note: When Textbord is installed on bases which will not receive nails properly, the adhesives should be applied to the entire back surface of the Textbord and also the wall surface. The adhesive should also be used on the lap joints as previously specified.

CORNER TREATMENTS—The preferred methods of treating inside and outside corners are illustrated in Figures 6 and 7. No supplementary mouldings or wood strips are required. Note in Figure 7 that the veneer bevel of the Textbord as furnished, is used at the outside corners.

If desired, wood mouldings may be nailed over the Textbord at the outside corners.

FITTING TO TRIM—In fitting Textbord to existing trim, baseboard, and cornice moulding, merely cut the plank to such dimension that will make a tight butt joint. Because Textbord is thin, this procedure can be followed without disturbing the existing trim in finished buildings. In new buildings, Textbord can be applied in such a manner that the trim, baseboard and cornice moulding overlap the Textbord.

MOULDINGS—Two types of mouldings in each of the three woods are available at Celotex dealers. These mouldings can be used separately or combined to give a light or heavy treatment nec-

TEXBORD APPLICATION DATA (Cont'd)

essary to fit any design. These mouldings are prefinished at the factory and need no further decorating. Figs. 4 and 5.

FINISHING—Celotex Texbord requires no finishing. It is oil-waxed to a soft lustre. The only care needed is an occasional polishing and waxing.

DESIGN—In applying Texbord to any room, the only requirement is to start at any corner and work around the room, finishing at the starting point.

TEXBORD ADHESIVE COVERAGE—Supplementary nailing as called for in specification

should be used in addition to adhesive in the following applications:

Width of Texbord	Adhesive Applied To	Approx. Sq. Ft. Per Gallon
6"	Lap joint only.	500 to 600
9"	Lap joint only.	800 to 900
12"	Lap joint and strip 3" wide down middle of plank and corresponding strip on wall.	500 to 600
6", 9" and 12"	Lap joints and over entire back surface of Texbord and wall surface.	150



FIG. 1



FIG. 2



FIG. 3

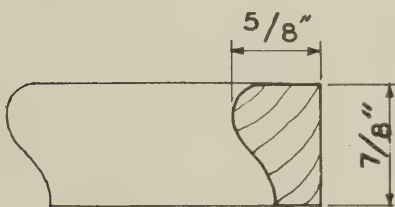


FIG. 4

CELOTEX
TEXBORD
MOULDINGS

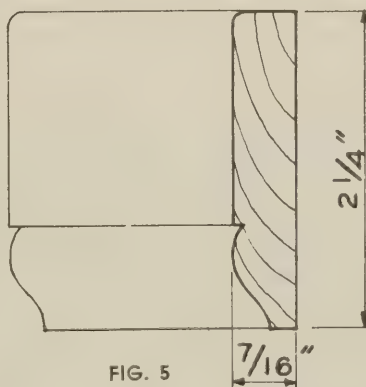


FIG. 5

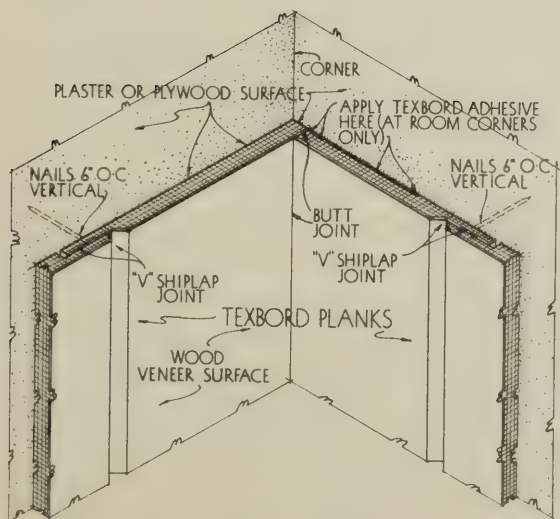


FIG. 6 INSIDE CORNER

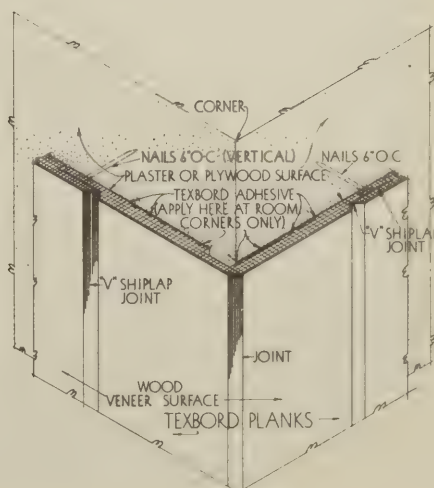


FIG. 7 OUTSIDE CORNER

USES FOR CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

SIZES: 4'x4', 4'x5', 4'x6', 4'x7', 4'x8', 4'x8½', 4'x9', 4'x9½', 4'x10', 4'x12'.

THICKNESSES: ½", ¾", 1", 1½" and 2".

COLOR: One side natural sanded, reverse, natural tapestry texture.

The following are furnished on special order with only one usable surface:

No. 55 Ripple Finish, Natural Color, Sanded

No. 75 Ripple Finish, Light Brown Color, Sanded

No. 83 Deep Ivory, Smooth Finish

Celotex Building Board will be furnished in 6' and 8' widths, in ½" thickness only, on special order only, either both sides textured or one side textured, the other side hot rolled with Natural or 83 Finish, at no extra cost.

NOTE: For open framework, 1" thickness is strongly recommended.

*Not carried in stock; will be furnished on special order only.

Number of pieces per bundle on page 68.

The large sheets of Celotex Building Board are easily applied to walls and ceilings to carry out any period of wall treatment. They can be easily cut, or grooved, into panels. The joints can be treated in various manners as shown in this book.



Above—Celotex Insulating Building Board has been combined with standard Celotex Mouldings to complete this Georgian Period dining room. The Celotex mouldings completely cover all joints and at the same time form this attractive wall and ceiling design. See page 74 for detail drawing of this application.



At the left—This French Period living room shows another use of Celotex Building Board with a unique joint treatment. Wood mouldings cover the joints and carry out the design of the Period. See page 71 for detail drawing on this application.

CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD APPLICATION DATA

CONDITIONING —

In general Celotex Building Board should be treated the same way as wood trim. Place Celotex boards singly around the room and allow to remain at least 24 hours before erection for adjustment to atmospheric conditions. Celotex must

be applied with the fibres lying in one direction when exposing the sanded surface, otherwise a slight difference in texture will be noted. Direction of the fibres is determined by running your hand over the surface of the board.

APPLICATION TO STUDS, JOISTS AND FURRING STRIPS —

Nails Only

FRAMING OR FURRING — Celotex must be framed on studs or furring strips not more than 16" on center.

Install extra framing members and headers to conform to the design and to provide a nailing base for all edges of the Celotex boards.

NAILING — Nail Celotex first to intermediate framing members and then along the edges. On intermediate framing members, space nails 6" apart. Along all edges, space nails 3" apart and approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ " away from the edge.

Where nails are to be covered (with panel strips, plastic paint, or wall hangings) use $1\frac{1}{2}$ " nails (galvanized shingle, roofing, or box nails) for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex. Use 2" nails (galvanized shingle, or box nails) for 1" Celotex.

Where nails are to be exposed, use $1\frac{1}{4}$ " finishing nails or $1\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 16 brads for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex; $1\frac{3}{4}$ " finishing nails or brads for 1" Celotex.

Drive at an angle and set flush.

NOTE—In some parts of the country, especially near the sea coasts, it is advisable to use galvanized, or zinc or cadmium coated nails, to eliminate the hazard of rusting.

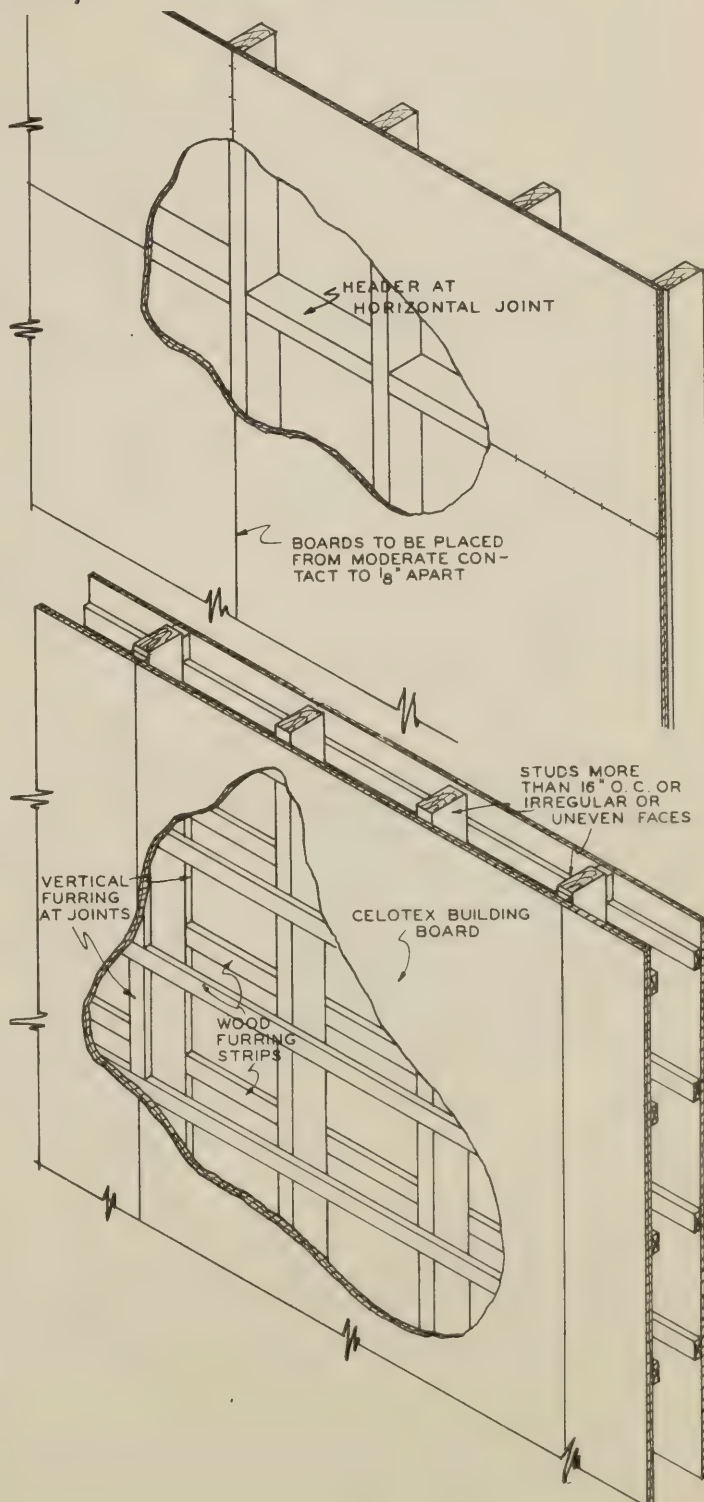
SPECIAL CADMIUM PLATED NAILS

Cadmium heat treated nails, where obtainable, will be found to be a material advantage.

These nails are used with $\frac{3}{32}$ " flat heads to be driven straight, instead of at an angle as are finish nails. They are driven to a firm contact and not "set" as the cadmium heads blend so nearly with the Celotex that they are not conspicuous with heads exposed.

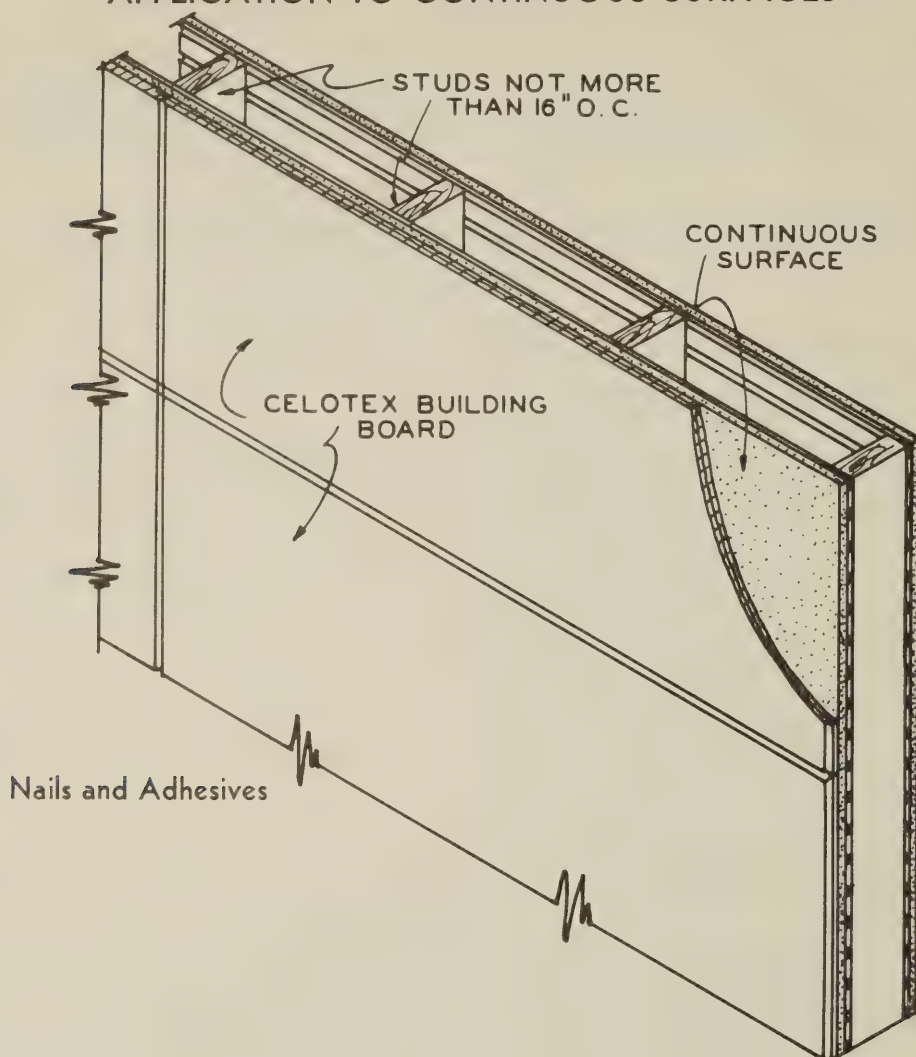
Regular sizes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ " No. 17 or No. 18 for $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex and $1\frac{3}{4}$ " for 1" Celotex should be used.

Figure $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. to 5 lbs. of brads or nails per M ft.



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD APPLICATION DATA

APPLICATION TO CONTINUOUS SURFACES —



SURFACE — Celotex Building Board may also be applied directly to Celotex, sound plaster, continuous wood surfaces, plasterboard, and similar surfaces, through the use of adhesives and nails.

ADHESIVES — While there are many satisfactory adhesives on the market, Celotex adhesives are available through Celotex dealers and will give good results. Celotex Alcohol Base Light Body Adhesive is recommended for use on smooth, plain surfaces in conjunction with supplementary nailing. Celotex Heavy Body Adhesive is preferable for application to rough, irregular surfaces.

APPLICATION OF ADHESIVE — The adhesive should be applied in ribbons 3" or 4" wide along all edges with two intermediate ribbons of adhesive, one each parallel to and approximately 16" from long edge of Celotex board.

In the case of the Celotex Plastic Adhesive, the

adhesive may also be applied in spots or gobs 3" or 4" in diameter and spaced 6" or 8" apart along all edges with two intermediate rows of spots applied lengthwise on the 4' width boards. It is particularly necessary that sufficient adhesive be used, especially in the case of rough surfaces.

INSTALLATION — After the adhesive has been applied, the Celotex board should be placed into position in such a manner as to secure intimate contact and bond of adhesive. This can best be accomplished by using a 12" or 18" length of 2x4 and a hammer to drive the board down snug.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAILING — Supplementary nailing in addition to adhesive should proceed in accord with previous instructions concerning the type and spacing of nails. The nails should draw the board down so that there is no spring, thus indicating an intimate adhesive bond.

BEVELING • GROOVING • CARVING

THE STANLEY TOOLS

The practice of beveling, V-grooving and carving Celotex Building Board on the job introduces a new trend in modern interior decoration. In this manner the joints between adjacent units are made to become a part of the design, and are completely lost therein.

Special tools have been developed which simplify the technique to a point where it is thoroughly practical. Those which have been found to be satisfactory are:

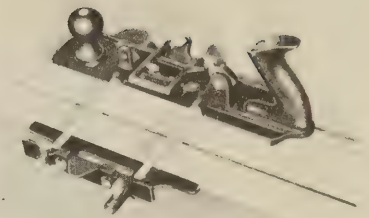
Stanley Fibre Board Cutter, No. 193
Stanley Fibre Board Cutter, No. 193A
Stanley Fibre Board Knife, No. 199
Stanley Fibre Board Beveler, No. 194

The Stanley tool is built like a carpenter's plane and utilizes tool steel blades which perform well indefinitely if properly honed. This tool has convenient adjustments for varying width and depth of cuts, and spacing of grooves. A supplementary tool, the Stanley Fibre Board Knife No. 199 is used for free-hand carving where the beveling and grooving tools would be unwieldy. This equipment, together with pencil, straight edge, and sandpaper, is all that is required. Every Celotex Salesman, and most Celotex Lumber Dealers can supply information concerning these tools.

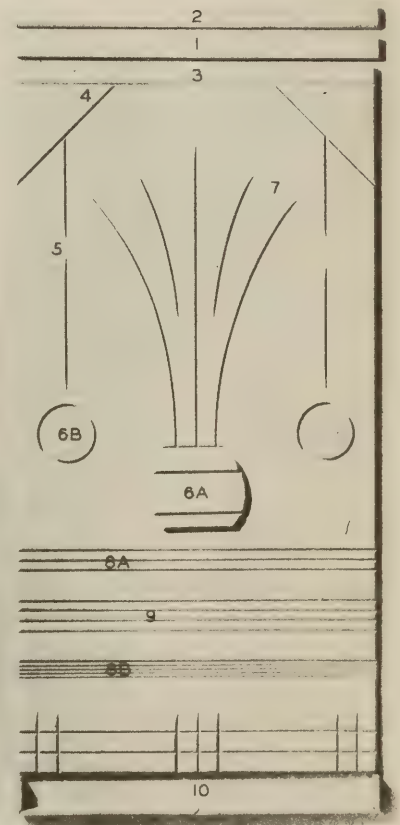
- 1 The simplest operation possible with these tools is a square edge cut-off made with a vertical blade and a plane-like stroke. Smooth true edges are produced in this manner, and more rapidly than with a saw.
- 2 A ready change to an inclined blade permits of beveling of edges to any desired width and depth by simple adjustment of the guide.
- 3 Adding the second inclined blade fits the tool for V-grooving, the simplest form of which is an edge to edge cut.
- 4 Without further change of the adjustment diagonal grooves can be made edge to edge, edge to groove, or groove to groove.
- 5 Inside V-grooves can be made to fade in and/or out by gradually bringing the front end of the tool down and up at the beginning and end of cut, respectively.
- 6 Perfect circles can be cut out and used as overlays (6A), or perfect circle grooves can be produced (6B) with a special circle cutting attachment.
- 7 Freehand curves and sweeps are readily grooved by operating the tool so as to follow previously drawn pencil lines. These grooves usually fade in and out.
- 8 Parallel V-grooves result in a fluted appearance as shown in cross section (8A). Sharp fluting is accomplished by parallel V-grooves close together so the sharp edges are below the surface of the board thus protecting them from abrasion (8B).
- 9 "Reeding" merely consists of sanding off the sharp edges of parallel V-grooves.
- 10 Mitres or slip-joints merely consist of bevel cuts of depth to equal the full thickness of the board.

These constitute the fundamental cuts; with these any combination of designs can be readily produced.

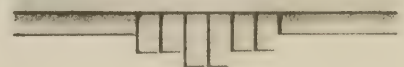
Complete information on these tools and how to use them is included on pages 55 to 60.



Stanley Fibre Board Cutter



Basic Decorative Treatments



*Frieze Design Made from Celotex,
Using Simple Grooves and Bevels*

PLANNING BUILDING BOARD WALLS

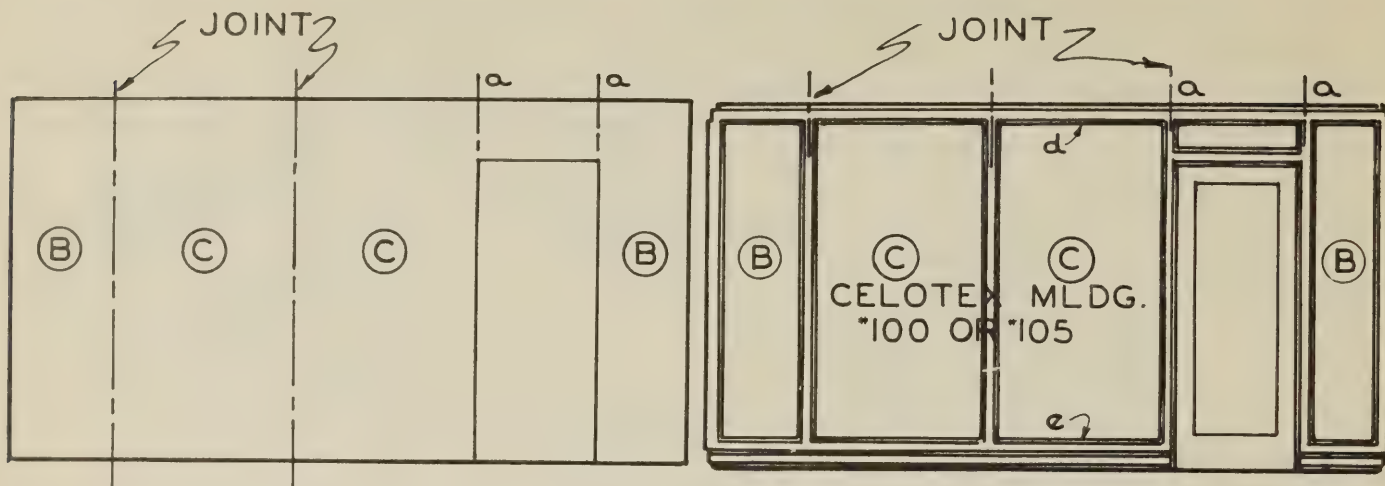


FIG. 1

1. The first step in laying out a Building Board Job is to determine the proper location of the Celotex Boards which depends on the location of doors and windows.
2. It is necessary to carry the outside line of the trim to the ceiling as lines (a).
3. Then make areas BB as nearly equal as possible.
4. The remainder of the wall CC is then divided to give as uniform a design as possible.
5. In some cases, when applying to studs, it may be necessary to set extra studs for joints.

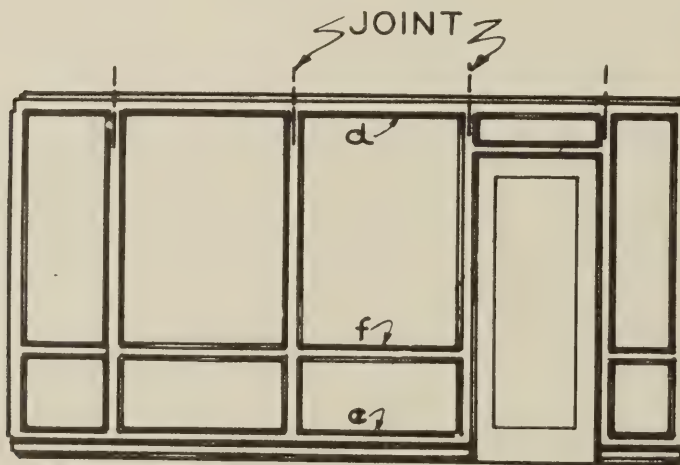


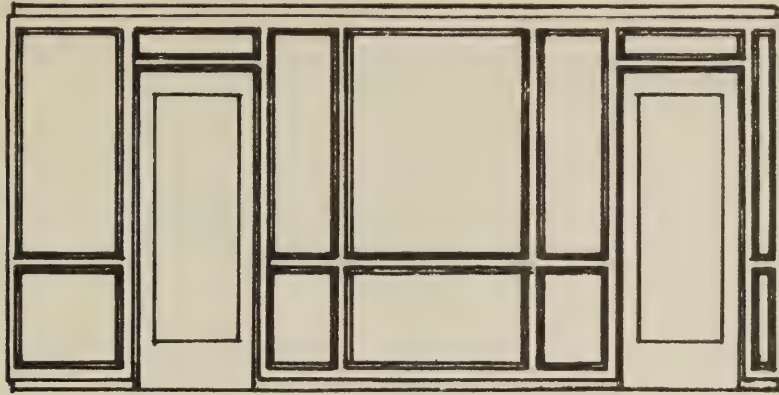
FIG. 2

6. After applying Celotex Building Board cover the joints with Celotex Mouldings as shown. (See pages 36 to 41.

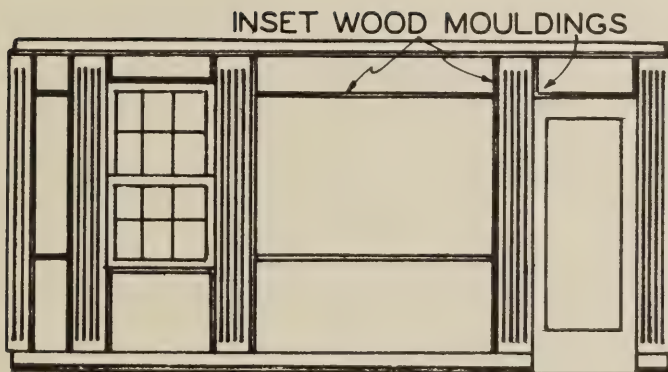
Note that paneled effect is carried out by applying Celotex Mouldings at cornice (d) and above the baseboard (e).

7. Then if chair rail is desired, add more Celotex Mouldings as shown (f).

PLANNING BUILDING BOARD WALLS



This design results in a pleasing relation of panels and overlays and requires a minimum of time and material. Chair Rail and Vertical Mouldings are No. 100, the Cornice and Base Mouldings are No. 101 shown on page 46.

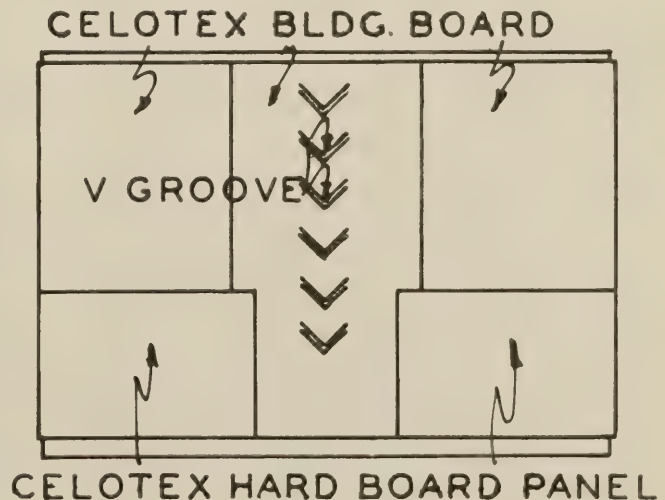
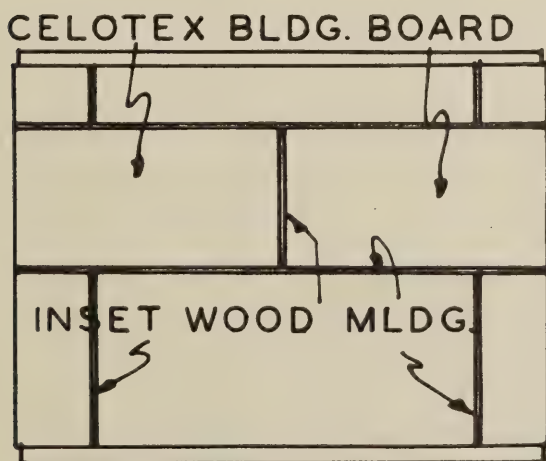


The use of the Celotex Boards run horizontally necessarily requires some way of treating the vertical joints incurred when the space is longer than the Celotex Boards available.

A pilaster treatment is very effective and lends a dignified variation to an otherwise plain and difficult situation. The joints are inset wood moulding as shown on pages 38 and 39.

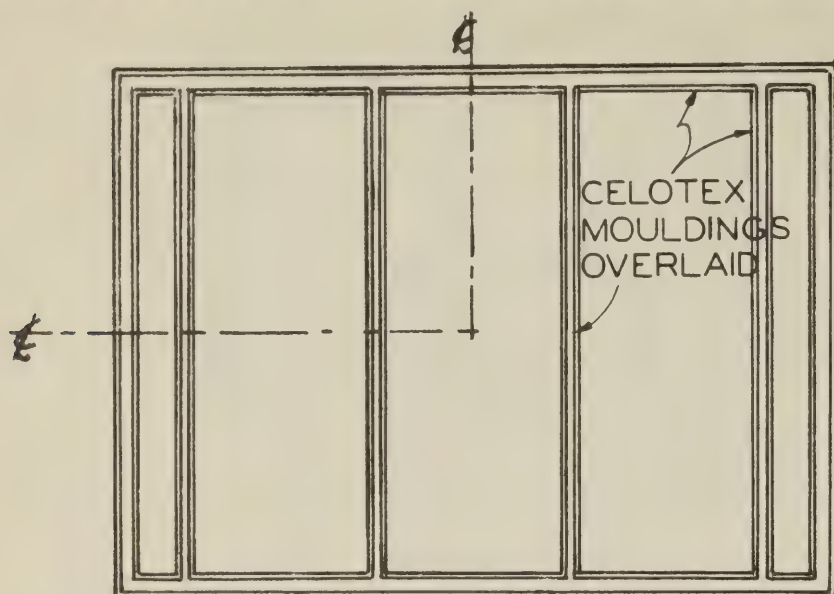
Horizontal joints have a definite relationship to the door and window areas.

When the furnishings of a room are in the new modern trend, the horizontal wall treatment is advisable.



Unusual and attractive wall designs can be achieved with Celotex Building Board. It can be cut into large tile as shown at the left with the joints finished in bevels or mouldings. At the right a pleasing effect and design made possible by grooving the edges of the large Celotex Boards.

PLANNING BUILDING BOARD CEILINGS



A pleasing as well as a symmetrical effect may be had by working from the center lines.

Celotex Building Board is applied on ceilings in the same manner as on the wall. Always strike center lines and plan to have equal size Celotex Board at each end as in the accompanying sketch. This gives a pleasing symmetrical effect. Mouldings are used to cover the joints. Beveled edges, Double A and Shiplap Joints, as illustrated on pages 36 and 37, are also used to make joints a part of the design.

Figures 1 to 4 (at the right) show the progressive development of an attractive ceiling design. An 8' by 16' area is to be treated by V-grooving. In Figure 1 the inside edges have been beveled to produce three V-grooves parallel to the short dimension. The joints thus treated remain conspicuous. Eight diagonal cuts improve appearance materially (Figure 2). Eight additional diagonal cuts result in a distinctive design (Figure 3). And now a straight V-groove down the center, with a few extra ornamental cuts if desired, completes a truly artistic design (Figure 4). Note particularly that there have been relatively few cuts, and still the joints are completely lost in the design. A design such as this can be adjusted to an area of irregular dimensions by the use of a border.

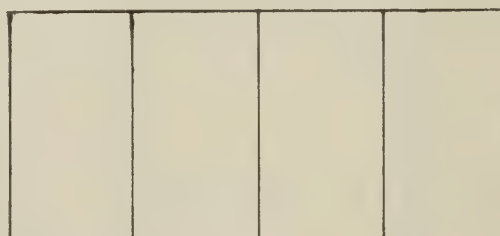


FIG. 1

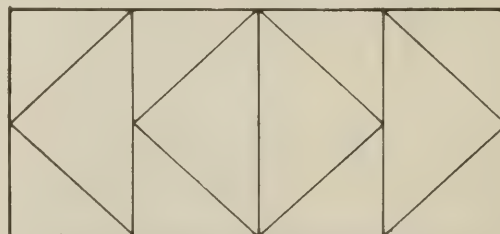


FIG. 2

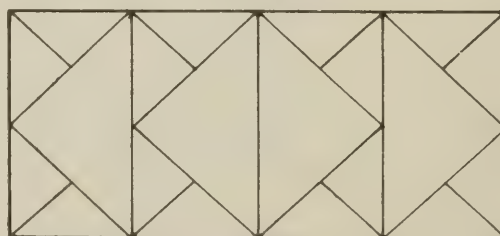


FIG. 3

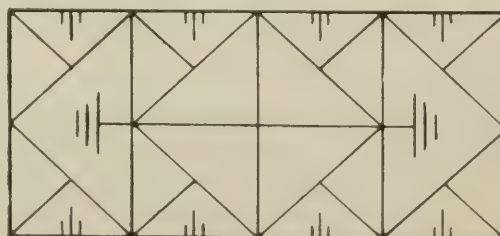
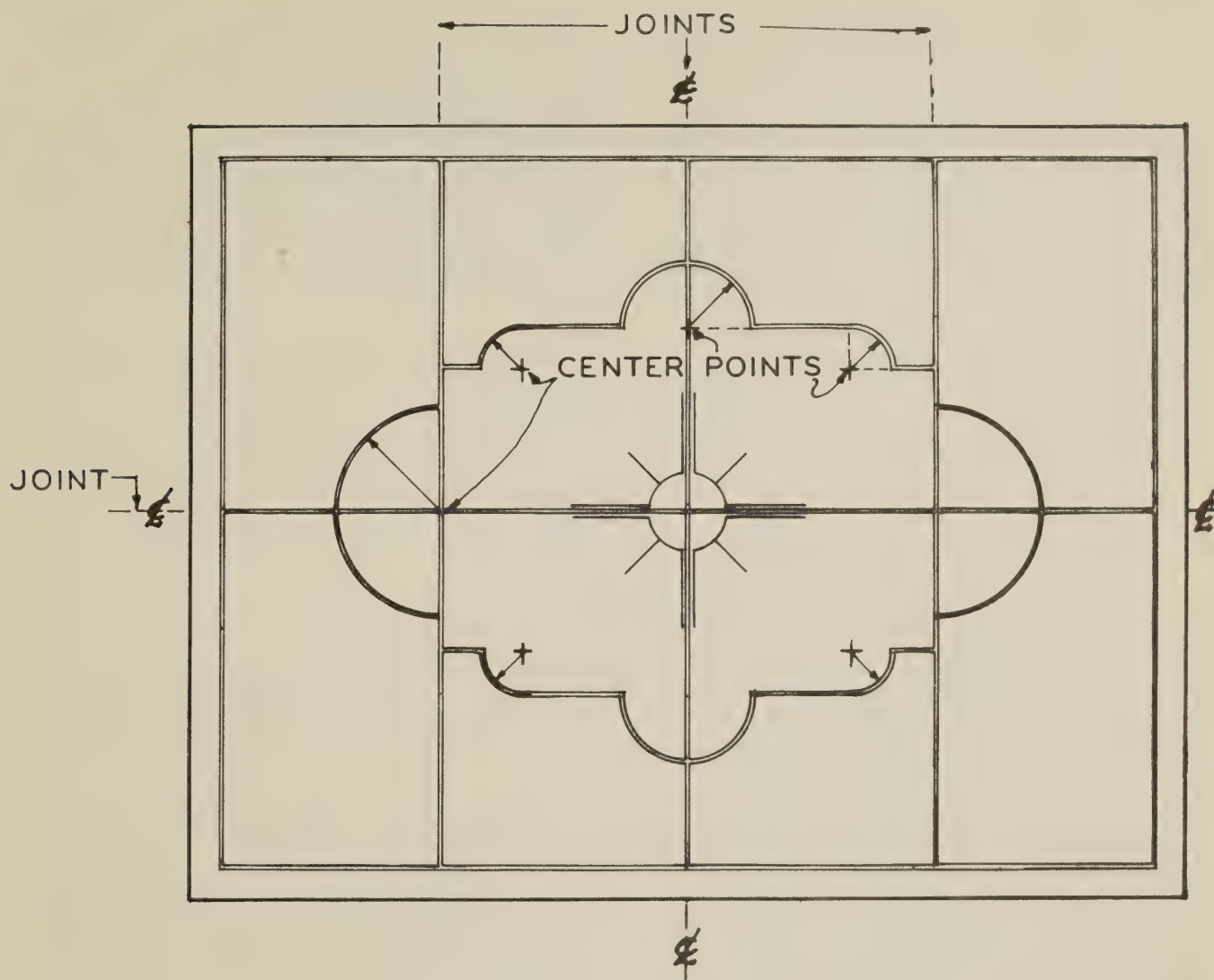


FIG. 4

PLANNING BUILDING BOARD CEILINGS



USE OF CIRCLES AND CURVES IN CEILING WORK—

This is a type of ceiling coming to be used quite extensively in some sections of the country, employing the use of circle or curve cut grooves. All circles are cut with the circle attachment and are true segments of circles.

This type of work appears to be more difficult than it actually is in practice. Note how centers of circles, stopping points of circle segments and the straight cuts in conjunction with them are readily located with a few straight lines (as indi-

cated in dotted lines in sketch). Or centers are often at a junction or joint of the Celotex Boards themselves.

A single V-groove may be used in this sort of design. However, two grooves $1\frac{1}{2}$ " to 2" apart add greatly to the effect and do not require much additional work.

The use of the inset wood moulding joint on all joints between Celotex Boards is recommended for this type of work—this joint is wider and thereby helps to cover up any discrepancies in grooves at cross joints.

JOINT TREATMENTS WITH CELOTEX

FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

When a material such as Celotex is used for interior treatment, the joints must be concealed in the design itself or covered with mouldings.

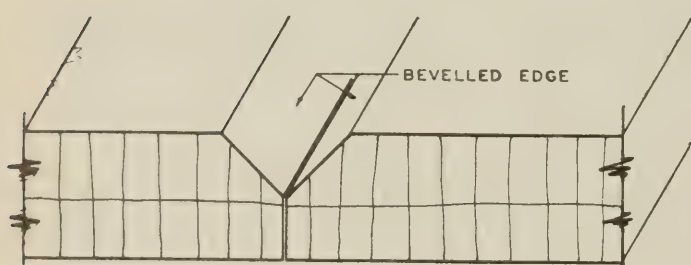
It is impossible to butt together two square edges of a material such as Celotex and make a presentable joint, therefore we must do something to conceal it in the design itself. By simple grooving, beveling or laying some type of strip over the joint it becomes decorative instead of objectionable. Below are shown some methods of accomplishing this.

Particular attention should be given the inset wood moulding as it covers the joint, and is neat and practical. See pages 38 and 39.

The Double A joint may be cut on the edge of the large sheets, however $\frac{3}{8}$ " loss occurs in cutting, necessitating setting framing accordingly. This joint is useful in conjunction with tile and plank that already have Double A joints.

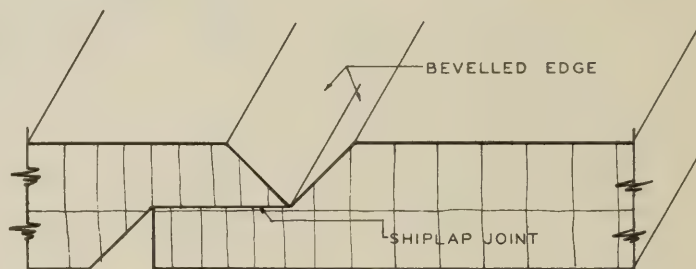
When using Celotex overlay mouldings they should be nailed and cemented with Celotex Light Body Adhesives.

TYPES OF JOINTS:



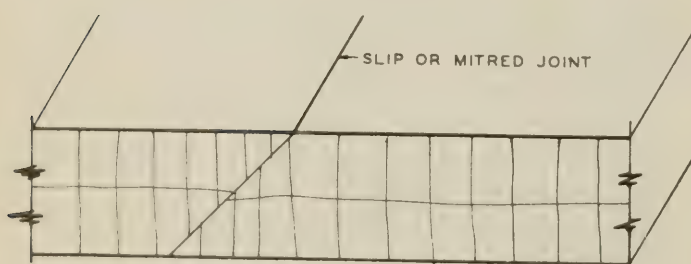
1

Simple V-groove butt joint made by beveling the edges of two Celotex Boards to be set together. This joint to be considered the same as butt joints in any other material. It may open up somewhat under certain conditions. This joint requires backing up with framing in all instances. Refer to page 57 for cutting information.



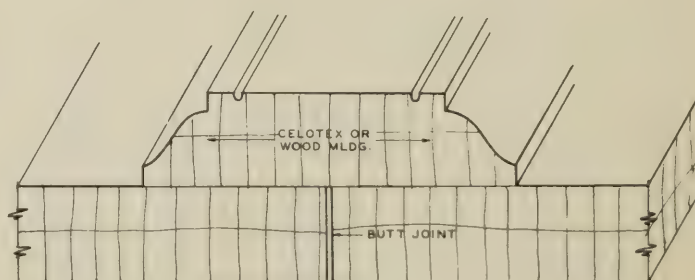
2

V-Groove shiplap joint requiring two cuts on Celotex Board shown on left and one on right. This is a sound matched joint that eliminates the possibility of open joints. Loss occurs in lapping one Celotex Board over the other, therefore, framing must be placed accordingly. Refer to page 59 for cutting information.



3

Slip or mitred joint made by mitring both members to go together. Usable largely for joining long border strips, etc. Cementing of this joint is recommended. Refer to page 58 for cutting information.

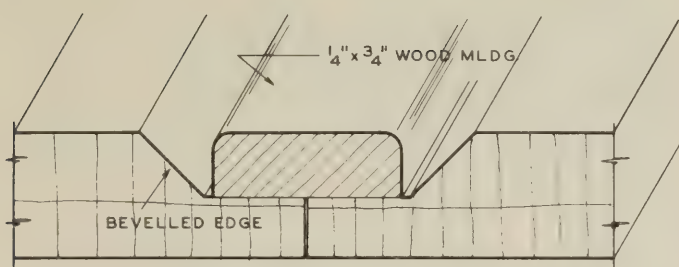


4

Batten or panel moulding over joint, either wood or Celotex. A covered joint that does not require accurate fitting of Celotex Boards—and there is no loss in matching. Refer to page 46 for moulding designs.

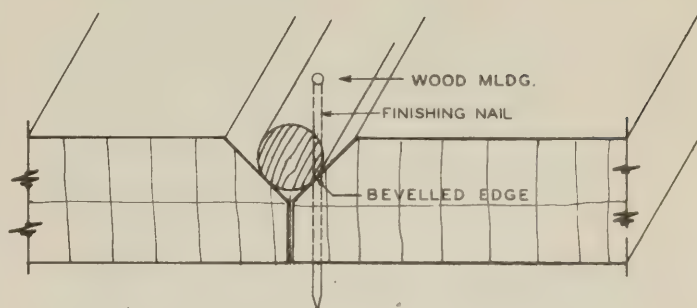
JOINT TREATMENTS WITH CELOTEX

FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD



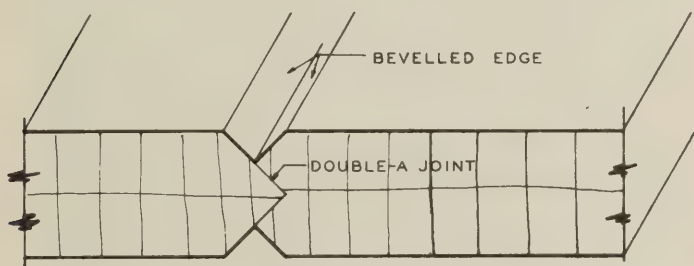
5

Inset wood moulding joint made by a shiplap-rabbet cut on each Celotex Board with wood (or other) screen moulding over joint. Moulding to be stained or painted before application. A thoroughly covered joint eliminating opening up. Does not require accurate fitting of Celotex Boards and there is no loss (as with shiplap) in matching. See page 36.



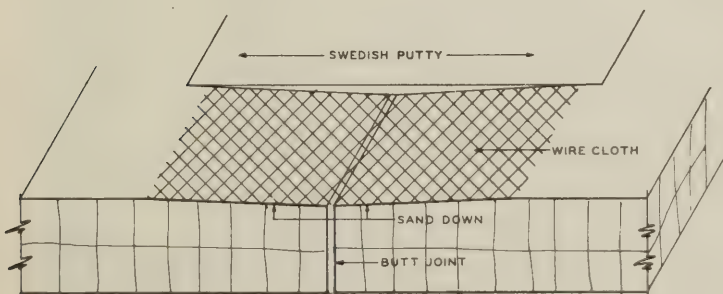
6

To insert mouldings requires only beveling of Celotex Boards to fit together. Moulding conceals any ill-fitting of Celotex Boards and is adjustable to absorb any subsequent shrinkage.



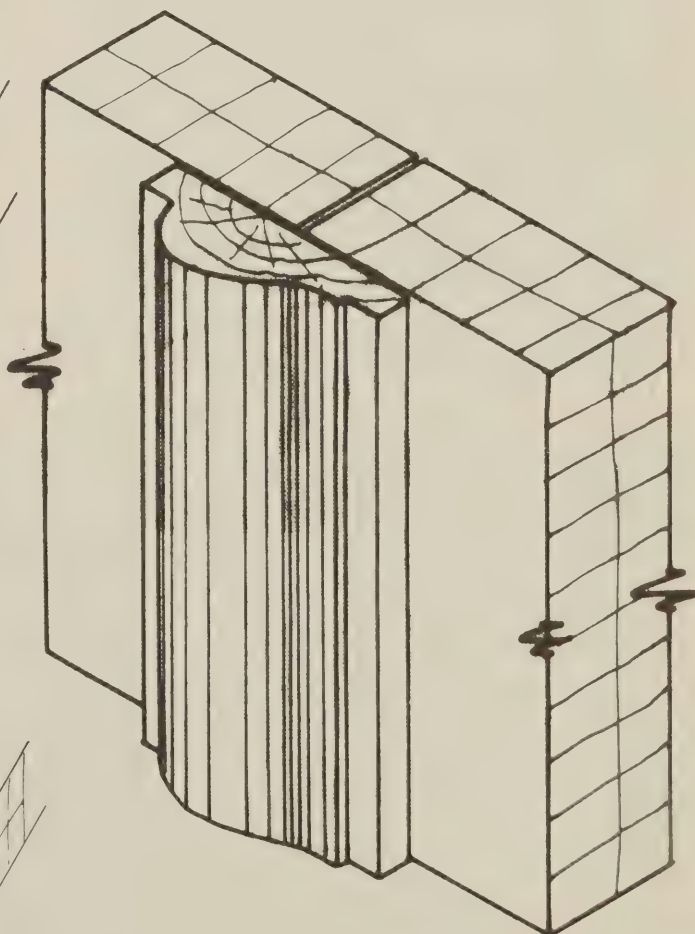
7

The Double A joint may be cut as described on page 58. A loss of $\frac{3}{8}$ " occurs when cutting, and framing must be spaced accordingly. It is particularly useful in joining Celotex Building Board to Tile or Plank.



8

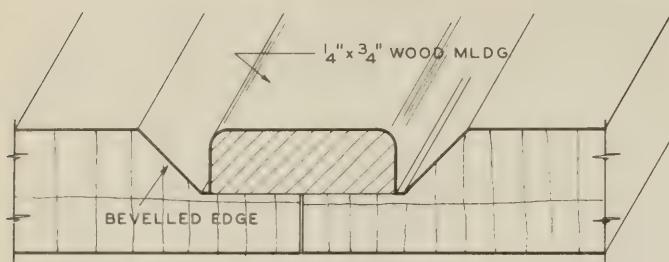
Reinforced screen joint for use under wallpaper or plastic paint. For application instructions see pages 64 and 65, "Painting and Decorating Celotex."



9

Wood mouldings provide an excellent treatment. Many different stock types are available through the lumber dealer. It is necessary to finish them before applying to the Celotex as extreme care must be exercised to avoid staining the board.

RECOMMENDED INSET MOULDING JOINT



TYPES OF MOULDINGS

Any stock moulding (bull-nosed, clover leaf, half round, flat, etc.) $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{4}$ " may be used. Where the nailing background permits, the joint detail may be widened to take a wider moulding if desired.

ADVANTAGES

The inset moulding joint was designed by The Celotex Corporation for wall treatment with Standard Building Board. Its steady increase in popularity among carpenters is attributed to the following outstanding advantages:

1. Necessity of accurate fitting of the joints is eliminated because the moulding covers the joint.
2. The shiplap — rabbeted cut is quickly and easily made with the Stanley Beveler No. 194 (described on page 60).
3. Ordinary nails with heads may be used on edges of Celotex Boards because they are concealed by the moulding.
4. Openings between the boards at any time are covered by the moulding.
5. Inset mouldings are more attractive than those applied on the surface.

FINISHING MOULDINGS

Mouldings may be stained or painted any desired color, but the following method has proven successful:

Staining and Metallic Finishing—

A quick, inexpensive method which gives the mouldings a rich metallic appearance that harmonizes well with Celotex Products is described as follows:

1. Stain moulding, before application to wall, with any desired penetrating wipe stain.
2. Don't wait for stain to flat out—wipe off surplus immediately, leaving the moulding somewhat wet.
3. With a soft cloth, dust or wipe on all the dry bronze or aluminum powder the stain will hold.
4. Apply moulding immediately—further drying time is unnecessary.

This modern office shows a typical installation of inset wood mouldings.



RECOMMENDED INSET MOULDING JOINT

PAINTING ENTIRE WALL

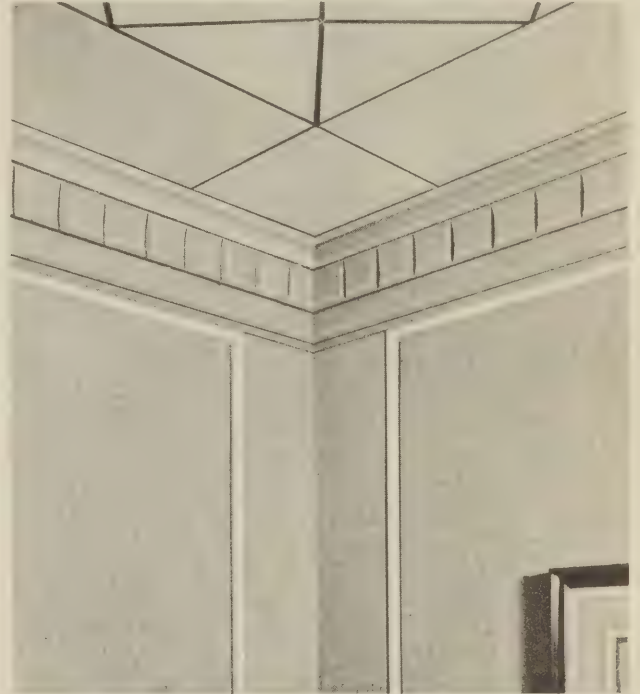
If the entire wall is to be painted immediately upon installation of the Celotex, it is best to apply the first coat of paint before the mouldings are nailed in place. This prevents any paint cracks along the edges of the mouldings or the exposing of the natural color of Celotex beneath.

NAILING MOULDINGS

Round headed brass or nickel escutcheon pin nails are recommended for applying mouldings. When spaced at regular intervals along the top of the mouldings they become a part of the design. This eliminates the additional time and work of setting and filling made necessary when ordinary finishing nails are used.



Above: An interesting close-up of inset wood moulding joint treatment, applied in a Neo-Classic design.

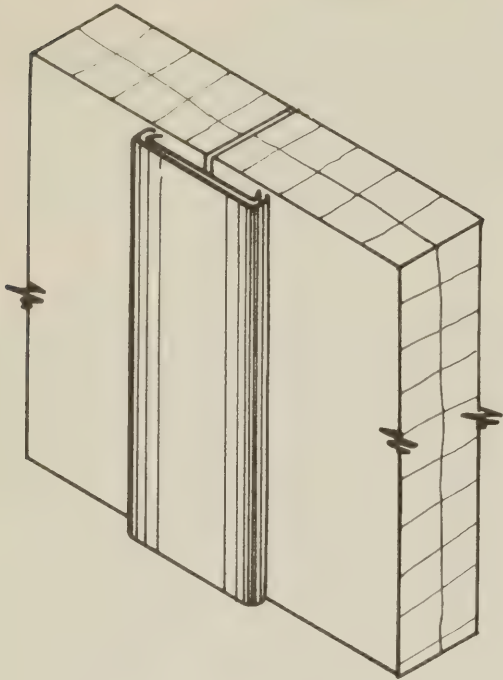


Above right: Another interesting application of inset wood mouldings in a French paneled wall treatment.

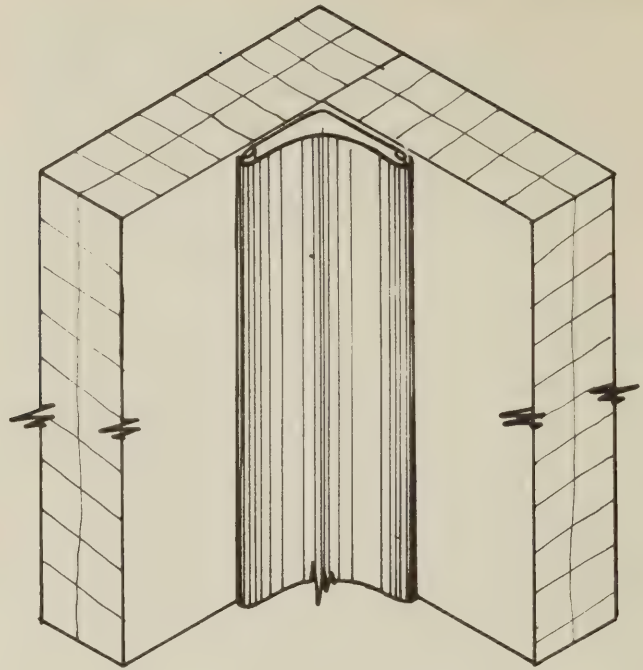
Right: The inset wood mouldings add beauty to the wall background illustrated in this photograph.



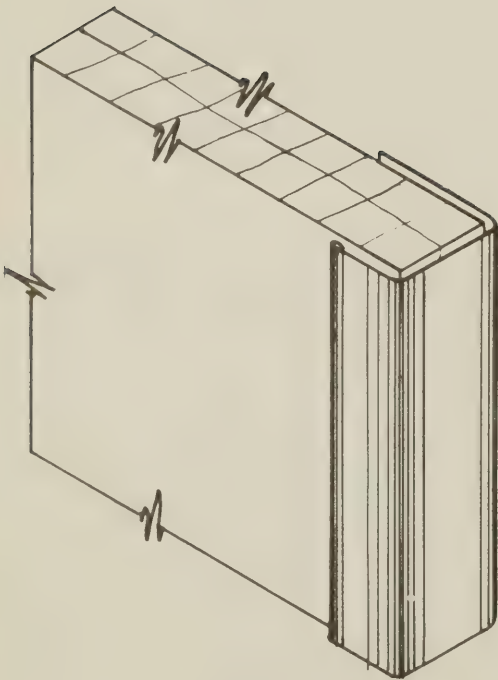
METAL MOULDINGS WITH CELOTEX



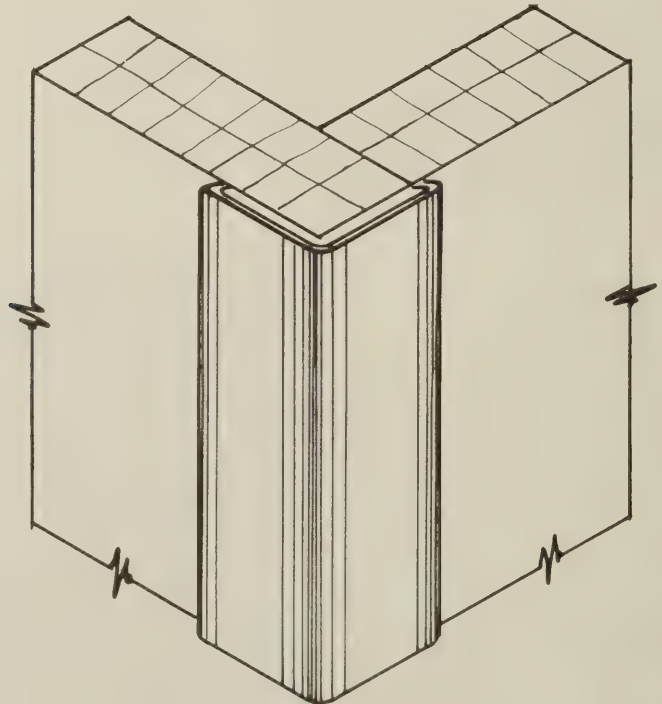
1



2



3



4

METAL MOULDINGS

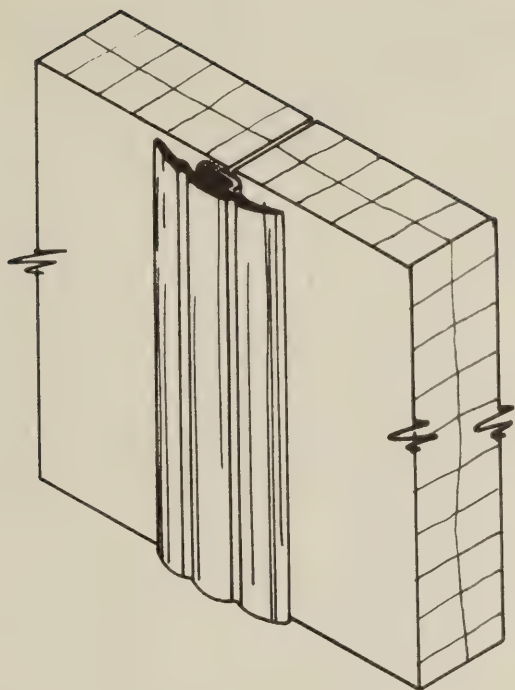
There are several types of metal mouldings available for providing the joint treatment used in creating a modern design.

The snap-on type and extruded type are gen-

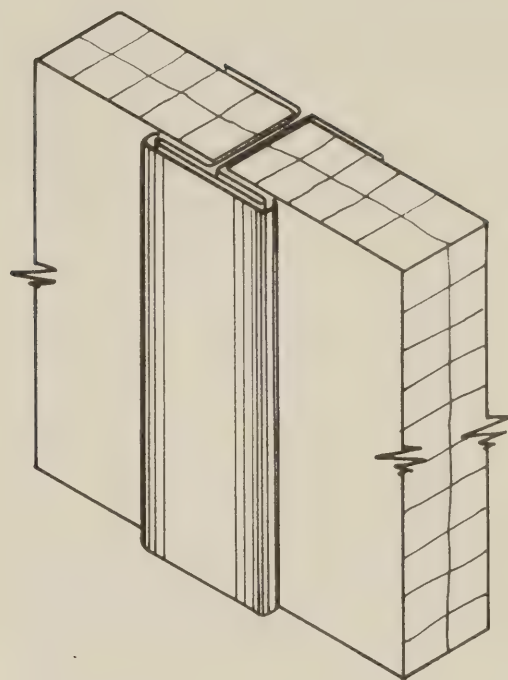
erally used. The snap-on is probably the most widely used and easiest to apply. A track is first nailed or screwed to the surface and the moulding strip snapped into place.

Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 illustrate this type.

METAL MOULDINGS WITH CELOTEX



5



6

The extruded type (Figures 5 and 6) necessitates more careful planning of the joints and is limited to a plain treatment. This type of moulding is usually higher in price, due to the manufacturing process, but can be used wherever necessary to carry out a design.

WHERE TO BUY METAL MOULDINGS.—Mouldings of rolled or extruded metal, or of metal covered wood, may be obtained from the following manufacturers:

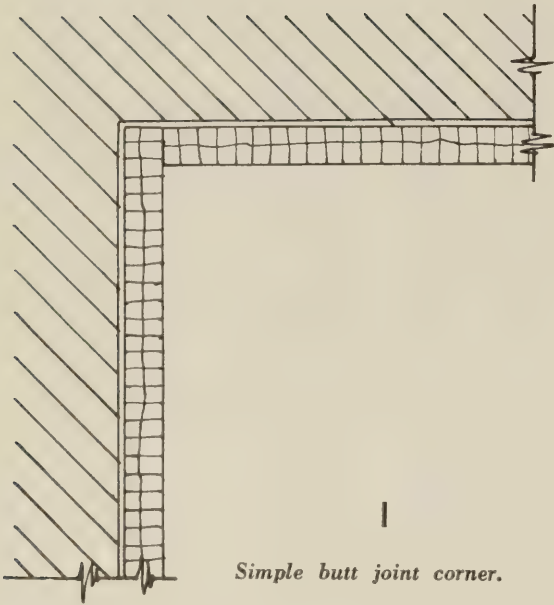
Extruded metal mouldings (also rolled shapes)
Wooster Products, Inc., Wooster, Ohio.

Rolled and drawn shapes, plain or chromium plated
Chicago Metallic Sash Company, Chicago, Illinois
Pyramid Metals Co., 455 N. Oakley, Chicago, Illinois

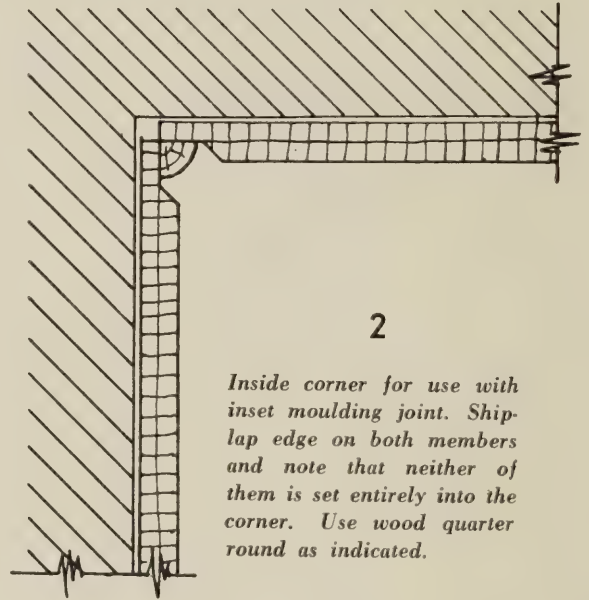
Metal covered wood mouldings ("Kalamein")
Colonial Sales Corporation, 480 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

CORNER TREATMENTS

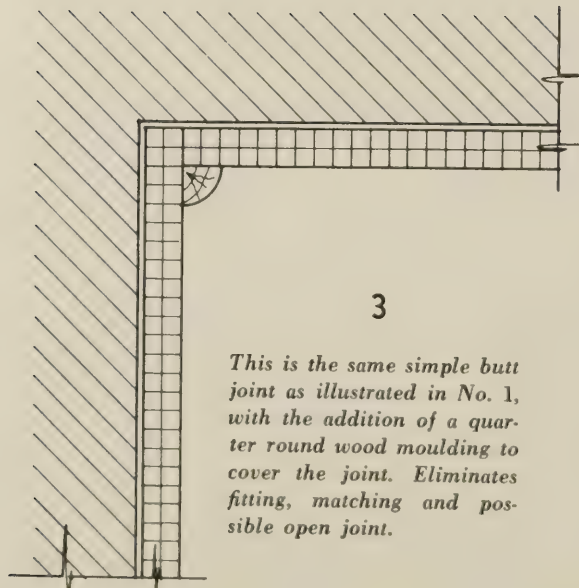
INSIDE CORNERS
FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD



Simple butt joint corner.



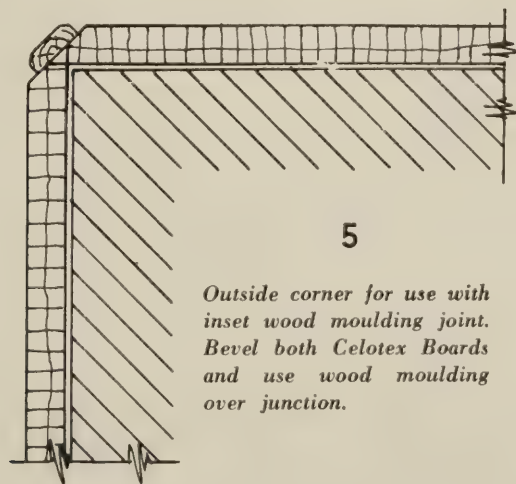
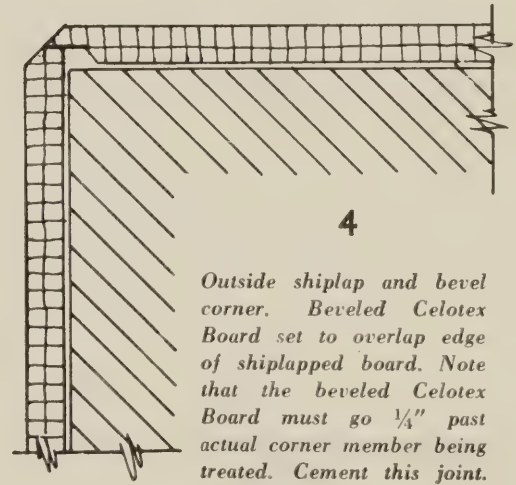
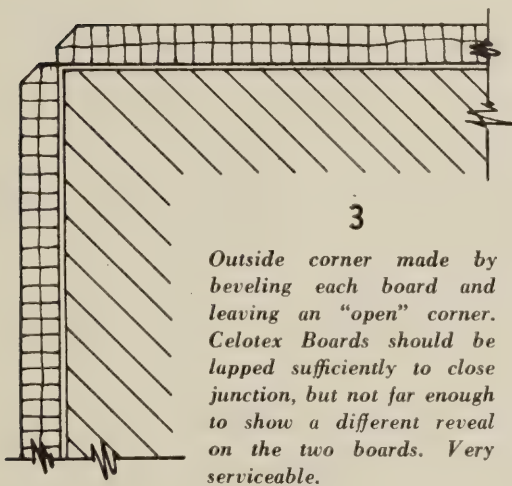
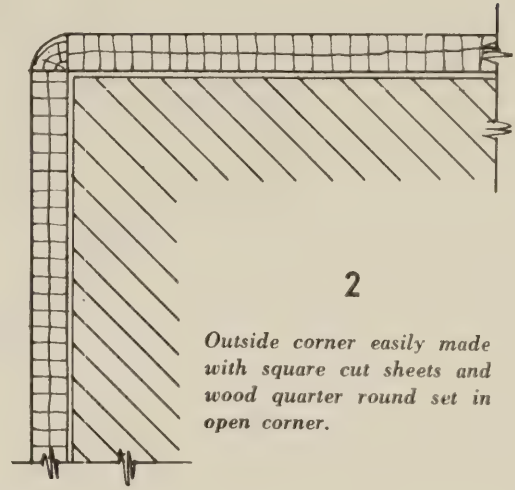
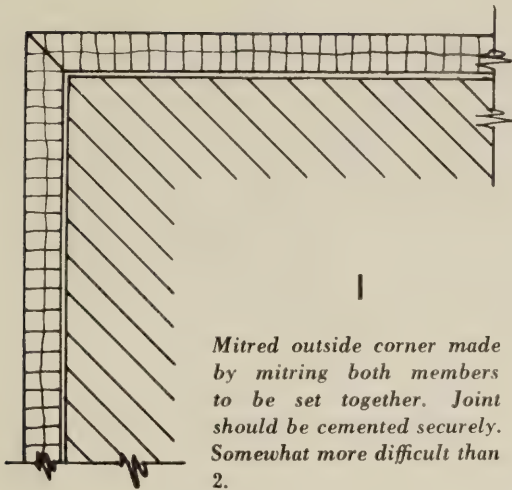
Inside corner for use with inset moulding joint. Ship-lap edge on both members and note that neither of them is set entirely into the corner. Use wood quarter round as indicated.



This is the same simple butt joint as illustrated in No. 1, with the addition of a quarter round wood moulding to cover the joint. Eliminates fitting, matching and possible open joint.

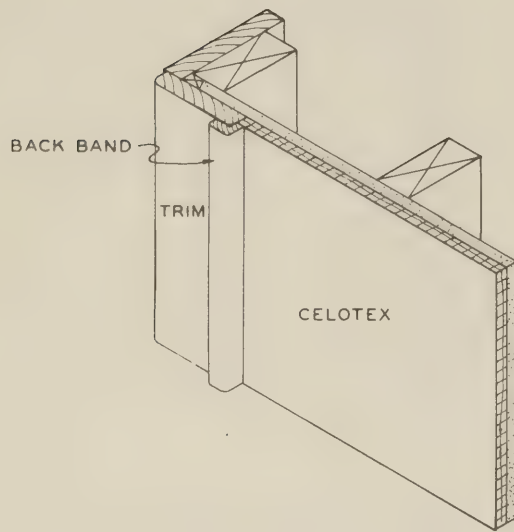
CORNER TREATMENTS

OUTSIDE CORNERS FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD



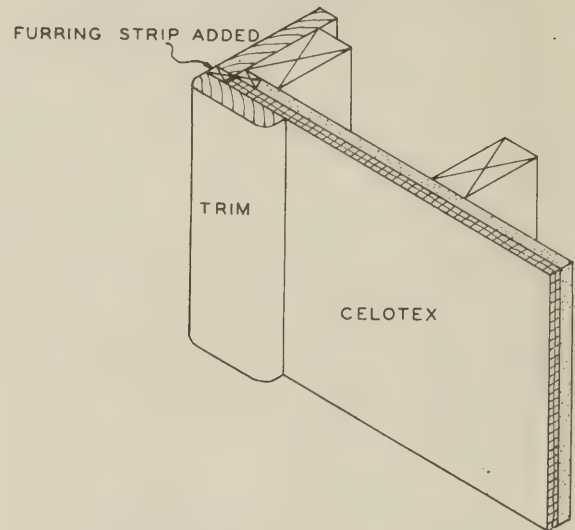
JOINING CELOTEX TO TRIM (CASINGS)

FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD



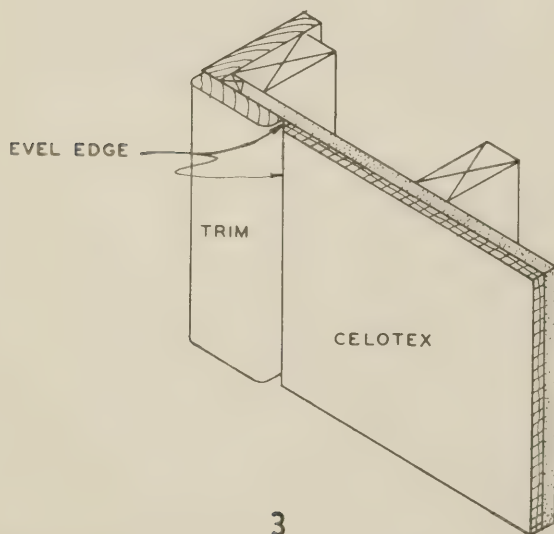
1

To use backband, or where backband already exists, merely rip backband down to allow Celotex to be placed under it.



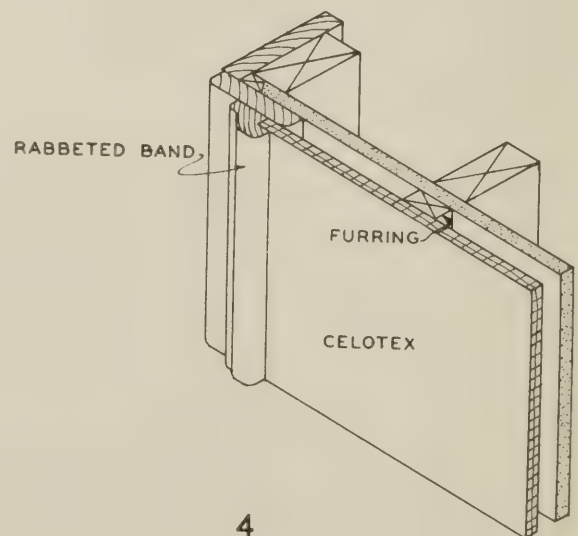
2

Where trim is to be removed, or new trim is to be installed, the jamb is furried out thickness of Celotex as indicated.



3

When trim is not to be removed, the simplest method is to bevel edges of Celotex where it fits up to trim, thereby creating half groove and leaving proper reveal of trim. This is easier and much neater than trying to butt the full thickness of board up to the trim.

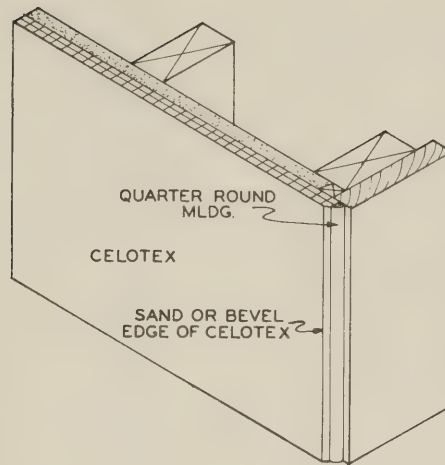


4

When necessary to fur the walls, use furring strips same thickness as trim and let Celotex run over on trim sufficient to nail, then add rabbeted band as indicated. This makes a good substantial job and often times serves to narrow down and modernize old-fashioned wide trim.

JOINING CELOTEX TO TRIM (CASINGS)

FOR TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

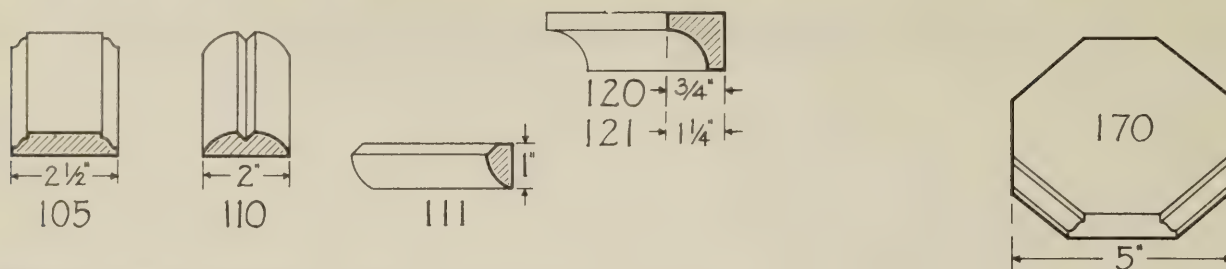


5

Where it is necessary to remove the present trim Celotex may be applied to the edge of the door jamb as indicated above. (Also applies to new construction where it is desirable to save the expense of new wood casings.)

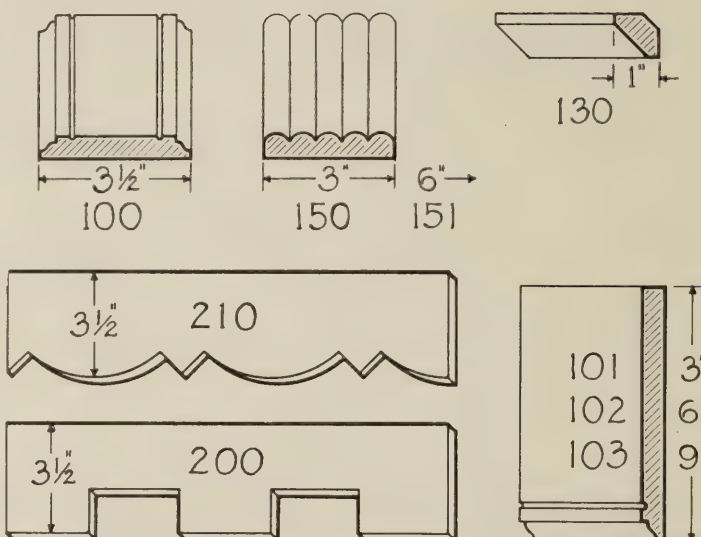
In most cases, using the preceding details, it is feasible to remove the apron from windows and the base boards. It is also sometimes necessary to widen the stool.

CELOTEX MOULDINGS AND THEIR USES

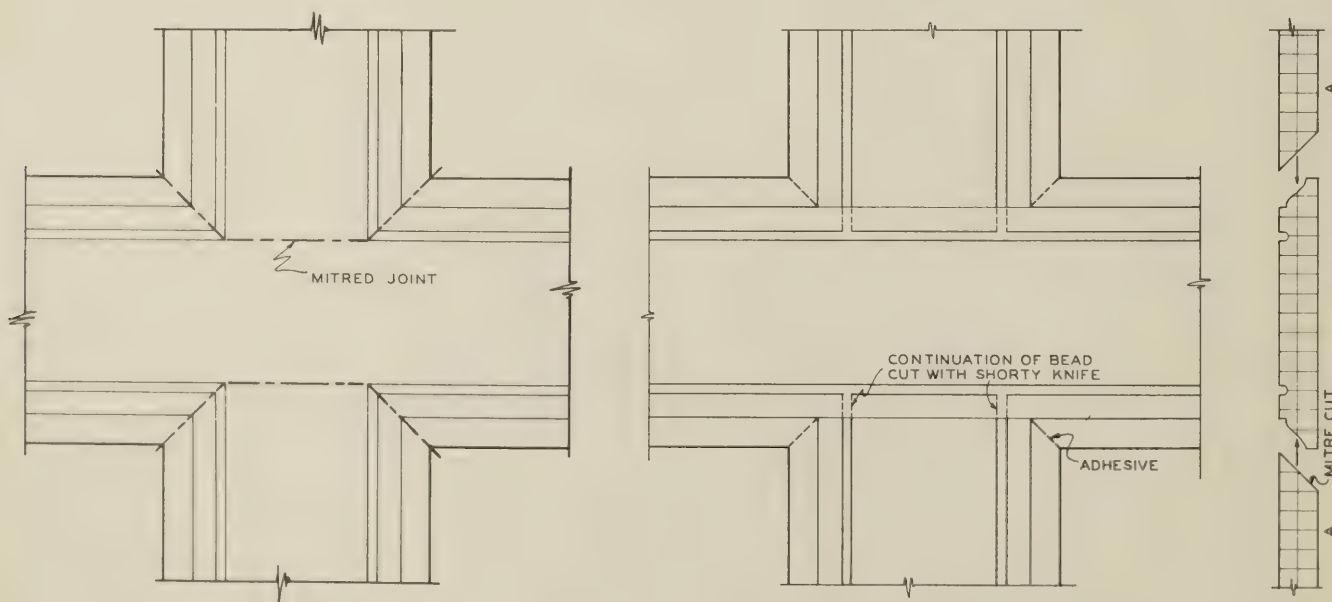


CELOTEX MOULDINGS—Special mouldings, factory cut and shaped from Celotex, are available in well-chosen designs. These can be used individually or in combination. Nos. 100, 105, 110, 150, and 151 are recommended as panel strips. Number 111 is a Finish Moulding that can be used in cornices and as a panel strip. Nos. 120, 121 and 130 constitute attractive and self-sufficient corner mouldings or cornices. Nos. 101, 102, and 103 are border mouldings. The octagon panel block (No. 170) is used at the intersection of panel strips No. 105. Nos. 200 and 210 are manufactured of Celotex Panel Board for use as a frieze in combination with other Celotex Cane Fibre Products, or with Hard Board paneling.

These mouldings in natural color only and have been specially designed to harmonize with practically any type of interior, and in addition are so shaped and proportioned that they can be combined to get greater decorative possibilities.



All of these Celotex mouldings are furnished in 9-ft. lengths at nominal cost except Nos. 200 and 210 which are 4-ft.



The method of joining Celotex Mouldings Nos. 105 and 100 in paneling a wall is clearly shown. Mitre the ends so that the detail of the moulding is continuous.

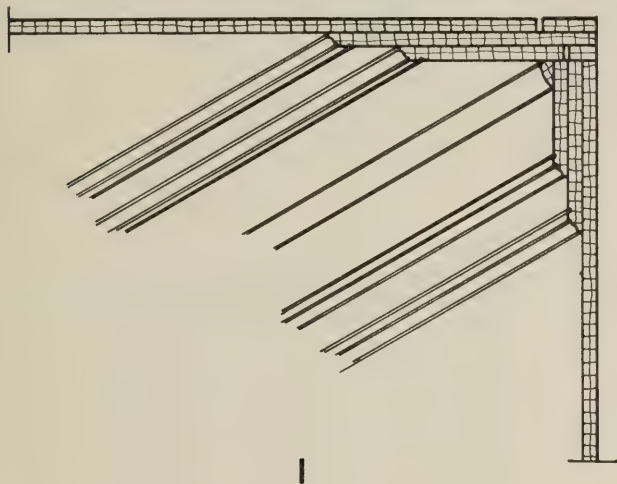
A much simpler method is shown in the above drawing. The flexibility of the material will provide a good joint if the strip "A" is cut a trifle over dimension and forced into place.

CORNICE DETAIL WITH CELOTEX MOULDINGS

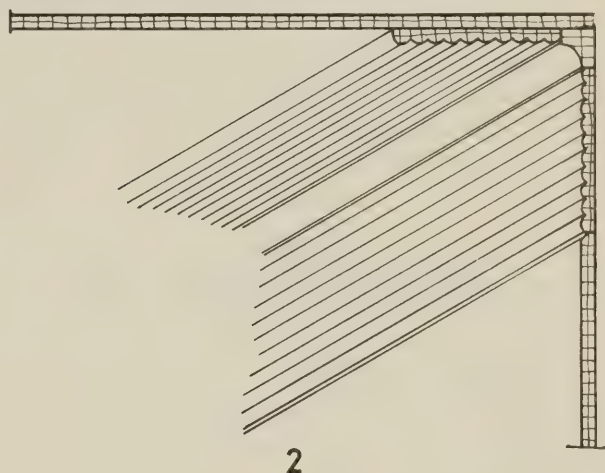
Celotex Cane Fibre and Panel Board Frieze are especially adaptable for use with Celotex Interior Finish products and are essential to the appearance of a room. Irregularities in the dimensions of a room demand some form of overlay border to camouflage the resulting openings. A definite break between the ceiling and wall is

needed for balance; to create a good design; and to carry out the Period of the room.

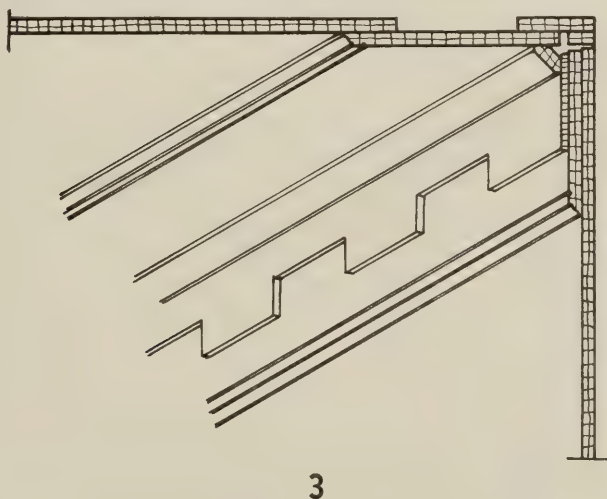
Effective designs may be cut out of the standard board with the Stanley Fibre Board Tool. Materials that would otherwise be wasted, resulting from fitting the Celotex Boards, may be utilized in making borders and frieze.



This treatment will add beauty to any Period design. It is composed of a ceiling border of two thicknesses. The first may be standard Celotex Moulding No. 102 or 103 with a second thickness of either Celotex Moulding No. 101 or 102, depending on the width of border required. The frieze is similar. The moulding at the intersection of the border and frieze, as shown in this illustration, is Celotex Moulding No. 111, or may be substituted with either Celotex Moulding No. 120 or 121.



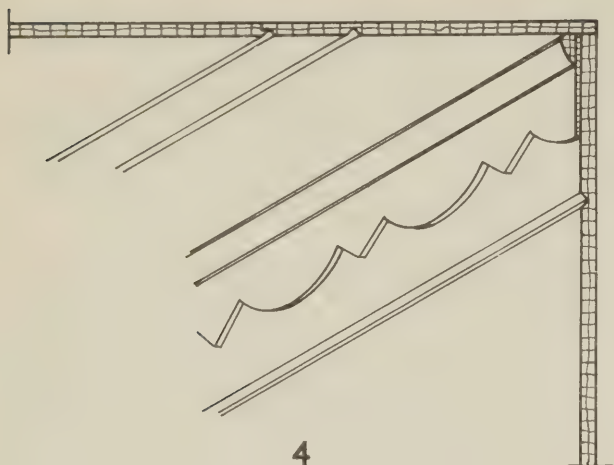
The cornice treatment is composed of a ceiling border which may be either Celotex Moulding No. 150 or 151 with a similar frieze which may be set flush, or overlaid on the wall treatment. The moulding at the junction of the ceiling border and frieze members is Celotex Moulding No. 121. This design is suitable for almost any style of room.



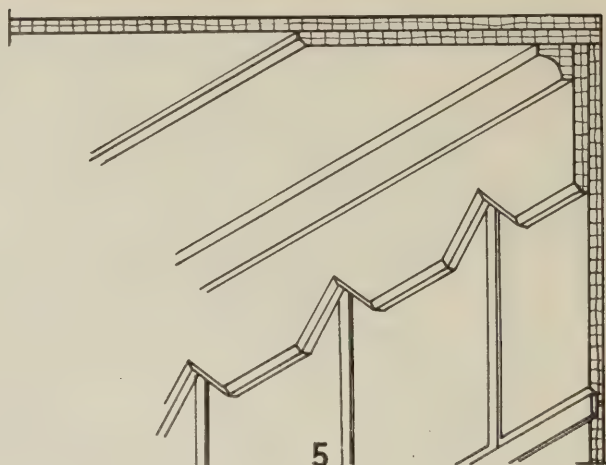
A suitable cornice treatment for a Period design is composed of a ceiling border of Celotex Moulding No. 102 with a frieze made up of Celotex Standard Moulding No. 101, on which Standard Celotex Panel Board Frieze No. 200 has been overlayed. At the intersection of the ceiling border and frieze No. 130 Celotex Moulding is used.

Note: In end joining, mouldings should be mitre fit and all joints cemented with Celotex Adhesive.

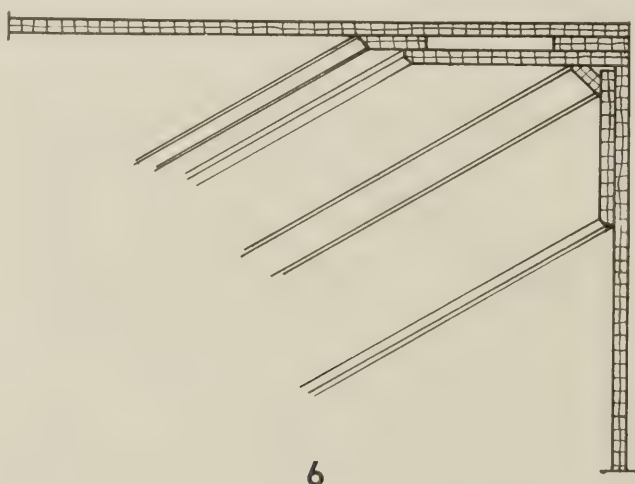
CORNICE DETAIL WITH CELOTEX MOULDINGS



This Cornice assembly is adaptable for both English Colonial and French Provincial Periods. It is composed of flush ceiling borders with the joint between the border and the main ceiling area cut with the Stanley Tool to form a beveled shiplap joint and a V-groove cut into the border member a short distance from the joint. The frieze is standard Panel Board No. 210 and the moulding at the intersection of the border and frieze is Standard Celotex Moulding No. 111. Where it is necessary to increase the depth of the frieze treatment, two grooves may be cut into the Celotex Building Board wall finish below the No. 210 frieze.



The cornice for a Modern or Classic design is made up with a ceiling border of one thickness of Celotex Building Board with the exposed edge cut to form a beveled shiplap edge. A frieze treatment consists of an overlay of Celotex Building Board cut with the Stanley Tool, and the lower member set flush with the main wall treatment and V-grooved as shown. Note that the joint between the last member and the wall finish is treated with an inset wood moulding as shown on pages 38 and 39. Either Celotex Moulding No. 120 or 121 may be used at the intersection of the border and frieze.



A popular cornice assembly preferred for modern design treatment. Composed of a ceiling border of two thicknesses of Celotex Building Board with exposed edges beveled. A frieze is made of a single thickness of Building Board on which the lower edge has been cut with a Stanley Tool to form a beveled edge. The moulding at the intersection of the border and frieze is a standard Celotex Moulding No. 130.

Note: In end joining, mouldings should be mitre fit and all joints cemented with Celotex Adhesive.

BORDERS FOR CELOTEX CEILINGS

TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

Because of odd dimensions and irregularities, very few ceiling areas may be worked out in tile pattern without either using fractional or part tile around the edges or using a border.

Assume a typical ceiling 13' 8" by 17' 9", on which to apply a square pattern using 12" x 12" tile. This area will need 13 full tile one way and 17 the other, with fractional or part tiles up to the walls to absorb the remaining 8" and 9". To eliminate these fractional tiles which do not make a finished appearing ceiling, a border is used to

absorb odd dimensions. However, 8" or 9" is not a sufficient width to divide for a well proportioned border. Therefore, leave out one row of tiles each way of the ceiling and instead of 8" and 9" have 20" and 21" to divide, giving a 10" and 10½" border at the ends and sides of the room.

This example uses tile 12" x 12" in a square pattern, which is about the simplest form, but other patterns and sizes work out similarly.

The same general details hold true for Finish Plank or Building Board ceiling borders.

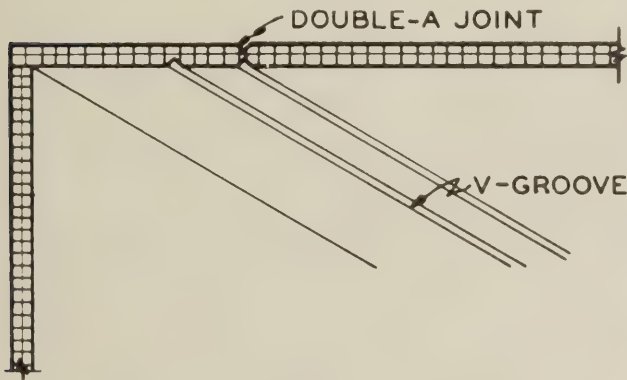


FIG. 1

Flush type border where tile and border are laid flush with each other. Because of the finish joint to be made at the junction at "A" this is the hardest type of border to use and only recommended when necessary to carry out design treatment.

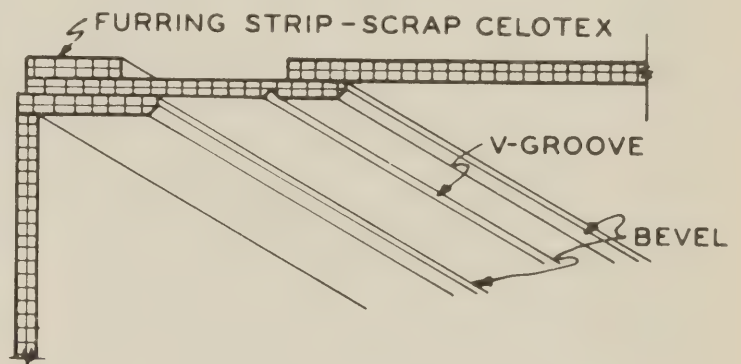


FIG. 2

Recommended overlay border where it actually overlaps edge of tile. This requires no accurate fitting of border to tile because of the overlapping on tile. Second small strip (b) at junction of wall and ceiling is easier to fit to wall than border itself.

Note: In end joining, mouldings should be mitre fit and all joints cemented with Celotex Adhesive.

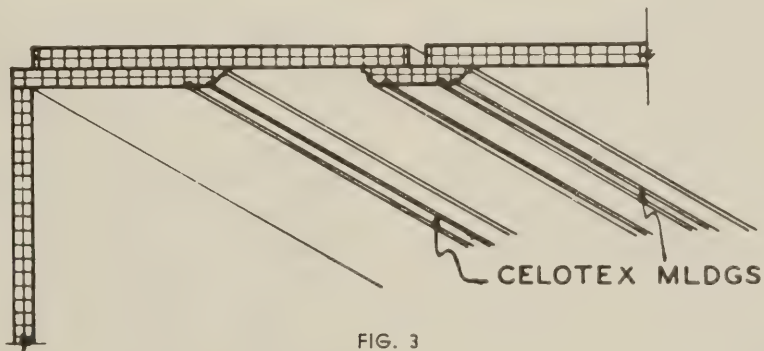


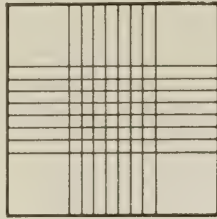
FIG. 3

Border using mouldings. Border strip is cut and roughly fitted flush with tile. Moulding accurately fitted over junction and a second one tight to wall. Mouldings may be either Celotex factory-made or hand-made on the job.

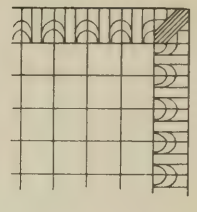
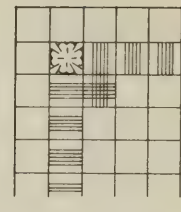
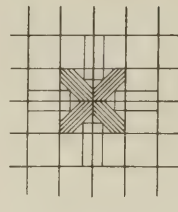
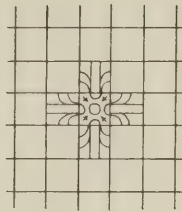
CELOTEX ORNAMENTS AND THEIR USES



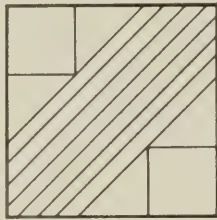
C-2



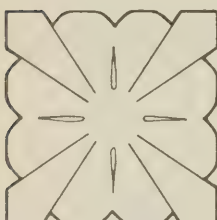
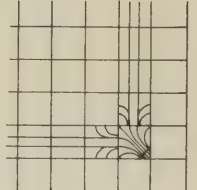
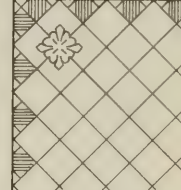
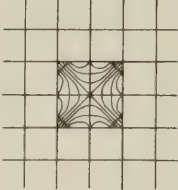
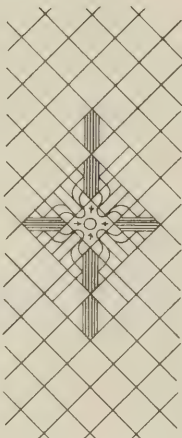
C-6



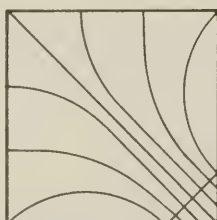
C-8



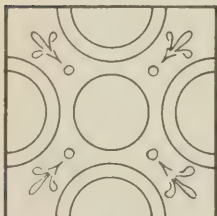
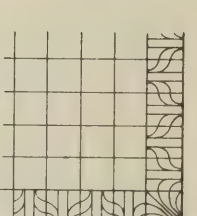
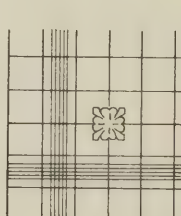
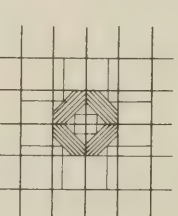
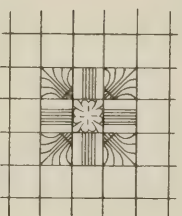
C-9



C-10



C-31



C-32



C-33

M-1



CELOTEX ORNAMENTS

Celotex Ornaments add finish and charm to walls and ceilings of Celotex Building Board and Celotex Tile Board. These attractive units in natural color only, carved from Celotex, are generally employed as borders, corner treatments, or center designs. They are particularly useful to finish lighting fixture outlets. Celotex Ornaments may be installed flush or may be applied as overlays.

The line of ornaments is shown in the drawings at upper left of this page. All of the square units are available 12" x 12" and 16" x 16" in size. The round ornament is furnished only in one size—22" in diameter. While Celotex Ornaments are manufactured in one thickness only— $\frac{1}{2}$ "—they can readily be used with other thicknesses of Celotex Building Board and Celotex Tile Board by building out to the desired level with an underlay of the required thickness.

A few of the many patterns which are possible with these ornaments are shown in the sketches above. The design of the ornaments themselves is such that they can be laid up side by side and matched to produce distinctive pattern continuity.

A few ornaments used with discretion to result in simple designs will add materially to the attractive appearance of Celotex walls and ceilings at small additional cost. The prices of these striking ornaments are low and they are easily applied.

CELOTEX HARD BOARD

● Celotex Hard Board products should not be confused with Celotex Cane Fibre Insulation, as they are designed for different use. They are denser and consequently lower in insulation value. Celotex Hard Board products include several varieties of sturdy, serviceable boards—specially treated to resist moisture and warping, and particularly strong, tough and resistant to abrasion.

CELOTEX HARD BOARD meets high standards of density, strength and durability, one surface smooth and highly polished, the other a canvas-like texture. Also furnished tempered to withstand excessive moisture and unusual wear. $\frac{1}{10}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ " and $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick, and in sheets 4' wide and from 2' to 12' long, depending on thickness.

CELOTEX PANEL BOARD is of somewhat lower density but maintains surface characteristics comparable to those in Celotex Hard Board. $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick and in sheets 4' wide and from 2' to 12' long.

CELOTEX STUDIO BOARD, lighter in weight and having one surface with a velvet-like finish of mottled light brown, the other a burlap-like texture. Particularly adaptable for paneling because of its soft, rich appearance. $\frac{1}{4}$ " thick, 4' wide, and in lengths from 2' to 12'.

CELOTEX BLACK TEMPERED HARD BOARD has a smooth, mottled black finish on one side and a light brown canvas-like texture on the other. It is especially desirable for use in modern designs for walls and ceilings in combination with No. 83 Deep Ivory Color Celotex. $\frac{1}{10}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick only and available in sheets 4' x 12'.

CELOTEX GREEN TEMPERED HARD BOARD is a similar product to Black Tempered Hard Board except that it is manufactured with one side a pleasing dark green and the reverse side a light brown canvas-like texture. Available $\frac{1}{10}$ ", $\frac{1}{8}$ ", $\frac{3}{16}$ ", $\frac{1}{4}$ ", and $\frac{5}{16}$ " thick only, and in sheets 4' x 12'.

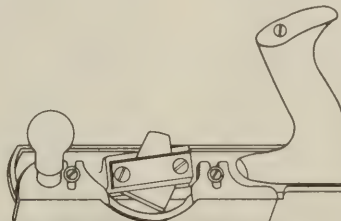
Celotex Hard Board products are used for wall

paneling, wainscoting, partitions, and may also be cut on the job into attractive border overlays, friezes and ornaments. Celotex Hard Board and Panel Board are preferable where subject to abrasion and severe usage.

By means of a small grooving tool (Stanley Fluting and Grooving Tool No. 197), attractive designs can be produced to enhance the natural beauty of these products. Celotex Hard Board products are applied in accord with the general principles outlined on pages 52 to 54.

PAINTING

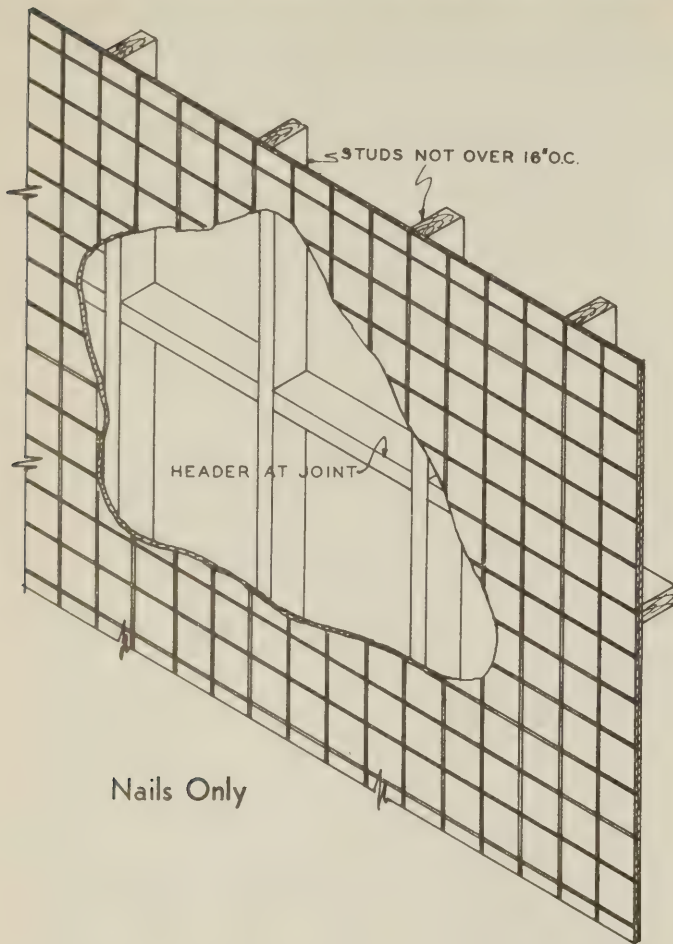
Celotex Hard Board products can be readily finished with water paints and casein base or casein vehicle paints which are applied direct without preliminary sizing. Prior to application of oil or varnish paints, Celotex Hard Board products must be sized with thin solutions of shellac or varnish, pigmented white shellac first coat, enamel undercoaters, or aluminum paints. The prepared sizes referred to on page 62 for application to Celotex Cane Fibre products are also suitable for use on Celotex Hard Board products. It is desirable that the first coat be rubbed down lightly with sandpaper or steel wool after they have dried thoroughly to improve the surface preliminary to the application of oil or varnish paints. While lacquer varnishes are most commonly applied to Celotex Hard Board products used for industrial purposes, these are sometimes used on interiors. One coat of heavily pigmented sealing lacquer (sometimes referred to as a "sanding surfacer") is recommended as a first coat. A spirit size consisting of pigmented white shellac may also be used. Two or three coats of lacquer or enamel then follow, which may or may not be polished as the occasion demands. Where the natural color of these products is to be maintained, one or two coats of Dura Seal (manufactured by the International Chemical Company of Chicago, Illinois) or similar products will result in high polish and superior wearing characteristics.



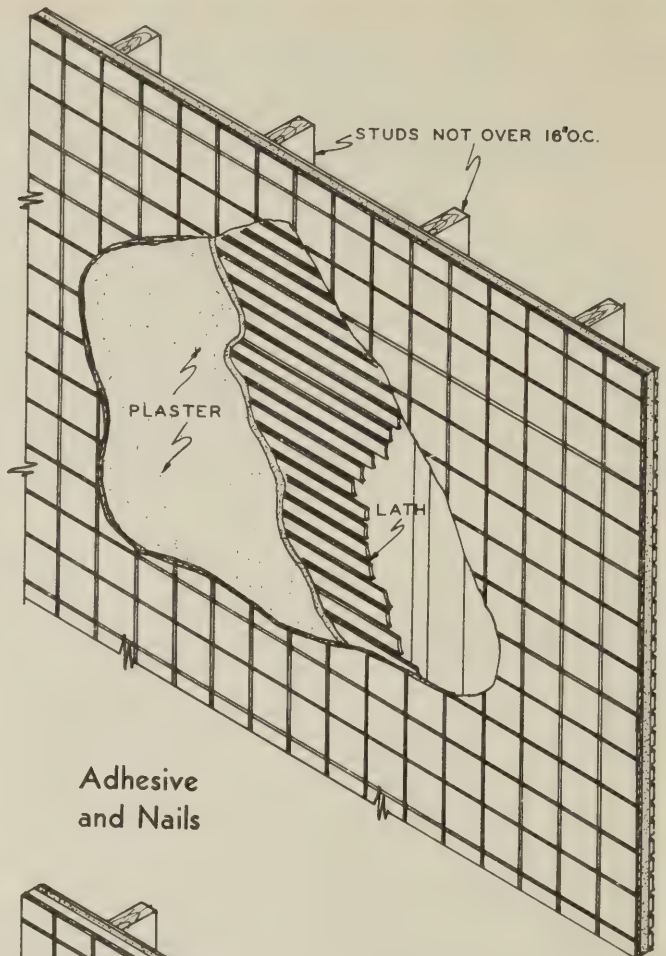
STANLEY HARD BOARD BEVELER

A special tool that speeds up work and assists the carpenter to do a cleaner, better job of beveling. See page 60 for complete information on this tool.

CELOTEX HARD BOARD APPLICATION



Nails Only



Adhesive
and Nails

Celotex Tempered Hard Board or Tempered Hardboard Tile is recommended for use in bathrooms or kitchens. Being tempered with tung oil, it is less susceptible to steam and vapor, consequently the movement of the board is less.

The accompanying drawings show application directly to the studs, over plaster, and on furring strips applied over the plaster.

The condition of the plaster, trueness of the walls, etc., will have direct bearing on the method used.

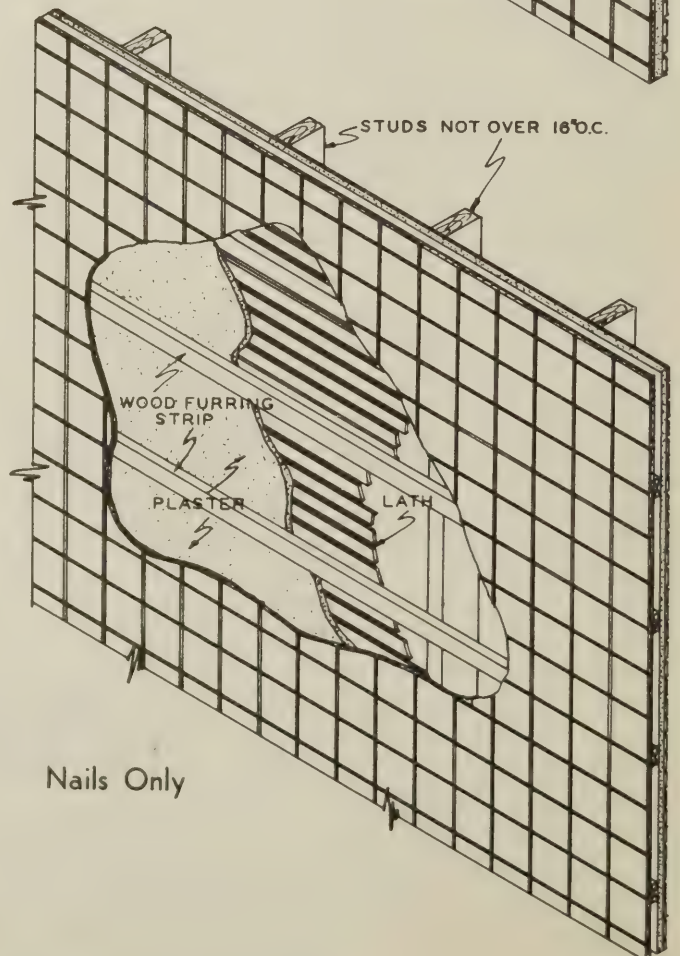
Naturally if the walls are furred, it will necessitate heading out window and door casings.

Celotex Hard Boards, Panel Board, Studio Board and Hardboard Tile may be applied on standard stud construction (not over 16" o.c.) or directly over plaster.

1 1/4" No. 18 brads are used in nailing in much the same manner that is recommended in nailing 1/2" Celotex.

Nails should be set very slightly, not much below the surface. If set deeply they are very apt to pull through the board.

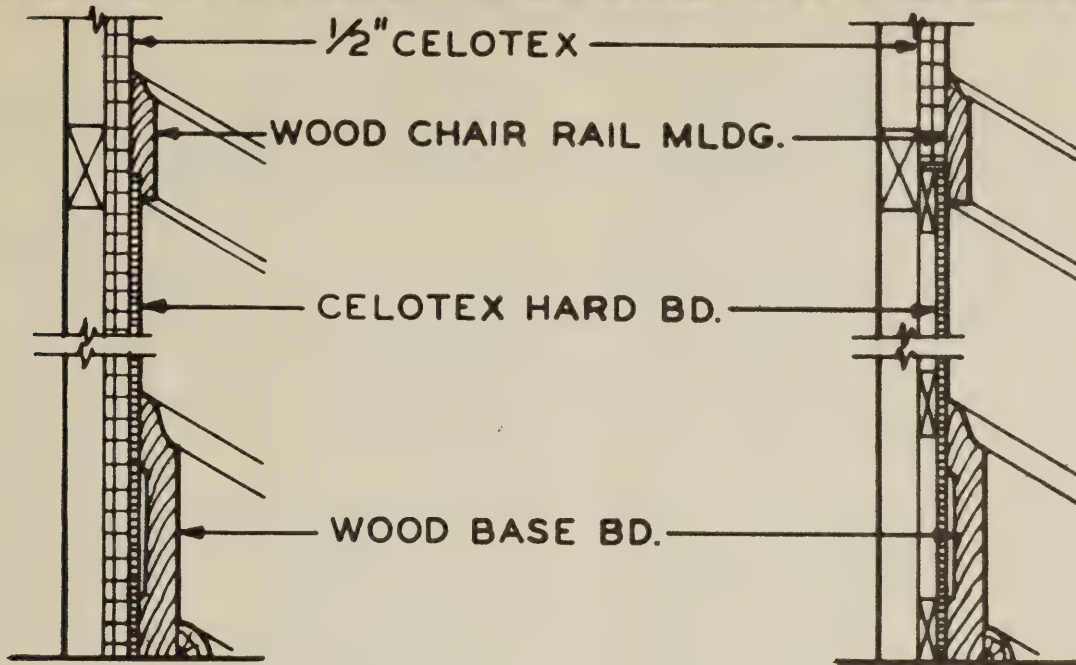
Note: For use of adhesive and nails refer to page 54.



Nails Only

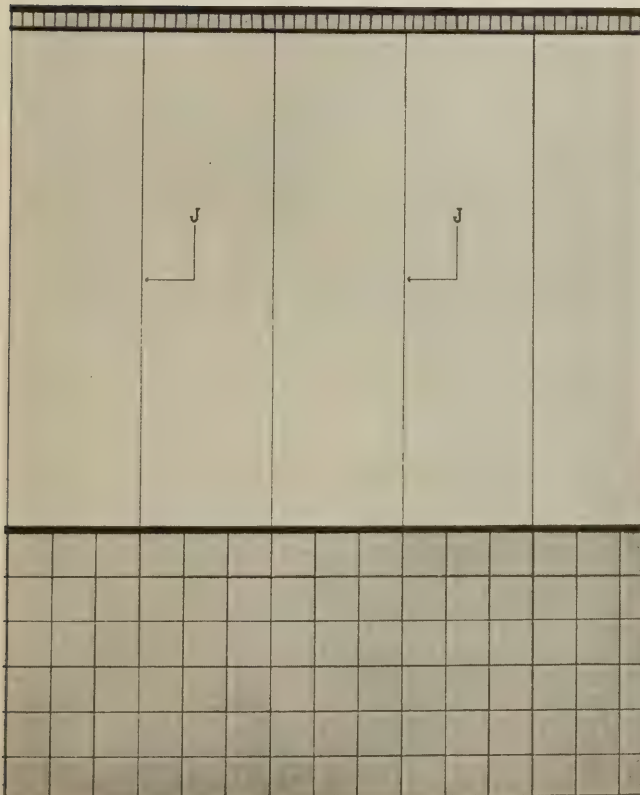
Refer to Page 54 for Hardboard Tile Application Data

CELOTEX HARD BOARD APPLICATION



In Fig. 1 above, Hard Board or Panel Board is shown used as a wainscot, with $\frac{1}{2}$ " Celotex above. It is best to run the Celotex to the floor, applying the Hard Board to the surface. A wood chair rail rabbeted as shown makes a neat detail.

Where the Celotex is not run to the floor, it is necessary to head out in back of the Hard Board to bring it flush with the surface. A wood base is recommended for all practical purposes.



This is a typical bathroom or kitchen wall, using the Tempered Hardboard Tile for a wainscot and the Tempered Hard Board for the wall.

Unity or balance plays an important part in the planning of a wall. The height of the room governs the height of the wainscot. For the average 9-foot room a wainscot height should not be over 4 feet—and usually less.

Because the boards are 4 feet wide, the tile can be applied horizontally. For the balance of the wall, it is usually necessary to apply the boards vertically. This calls for some form of joint treatment.

Joints are indicated by "J". The other lines indicate scoring accomplished by the use of a Stanley Hard Board Groover, spaced at regular intervals.

To score the joint, butt the boards together on the bench—centering the tool on the joint—running it along a straight edge.

Celotex Hard Board wall
with Celotex Hardboard
Tile wainscot (painted)

CELOTEX HARDBOARD TILE APPLICATION

Attractive, sanitary and durable interiors for restaurants, kitchens, bathrooms, public rest rooms and stores are assured through the use of Celotex Hardboard Tile. Deep impressions, stamped into the board during manufacture, mark the surface into a 4" square tile-like pattern. This tough, moisture-resisting product is furnished in large sheets, 4' x 12' in size and in two thicknesses, $\frac{1}{8}$ " and $\frac{3}{16}$ "—unpainted, to permit decoration after application to meet any desired color scheme.

APPLICATION Saw, cut, and drill Celotex Hardboard Tile with standard woodworking tools. Apply by nailing to framing (12" or 16" on centers) or continuous wood backing; or by cementing and nailing to a suitable base such as sound plaster.

Using a spirit level scribe a horizontal mark completely around the room at the desired height to which Celotex Hardboard Tile is to be applied. Starting at one corner of the room place a sheet approximately 1" from the corner with scoring marks exactly vertical and horizontal. Then scribe to conform to the irregularities of the corner and cut to fit.

In preparing a butt joint cut the first sheet along the outside edge of extreme right hand scoring, retaining all of the score mark. Smooth edge with plane or sandpaper. Then cut the adjoining edge of the following sheet so as to entirely remove the score mark, but leaving full size (4" x 4") tile pattern. Likewise smooth this edge so that when the sheets are brought together a perfect joint will result.

For application to framing, furring and continuous wood base use $1\frac{1}{4}$ ", No. 18 brads driven at the intersection of the score marks, or in the horizontal lines, and spaced approximately 12" apart in each direction. Along all joints space nails 4" apart, driving in successive score lines approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ " in from the edges. Wherever high humidities prevail (as in bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries) use zinc-coated nails.

For application to sound plaster, coat entire back of Celotex Hardboard Tile with water-

resisting adhesive. Then place sheets in position against the wall and nail in place with enough $1\frac{1}{4}$ " No. 18 brads (spaced 12" or 16" in both directions) to hold the sheets securely in place while the adhesive sets.

NOTE: Plastered areas should be properly prepared to receive the adhesive. Remove calcimine by washing and scrape painted walls to remove loose paint. Before installing Celotex Hardboard Tile, smooth down any high spots or plaster projections.

At all inside and outside corners bevel Celotex Hardboard Tile edges to produce a mitre joint. Space nails 4" apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edges at all such joinings. In fitting around bathtubs, sinks, etc., scribe Celotex Hardboard Tile and cut to exactly follow the contours. Spread Swedish putty or Keene's Cement putty along edges of fixtures and embed Celotex Hardboard Tile therein, removing excess before putty hardens. Space nails 4" apart and $\frac{1}{4}$ " from edges at all such joinings.

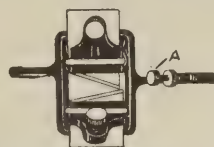
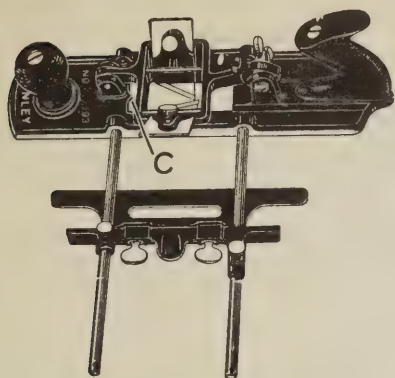
Base, chair rail, or cap mouldings of wood should be rabbeted on the back to project over the selvage edge of Celotex Hardboard Tile. Suitable metal mouldings for edging strips, inside and outside corners may be obtained in plain zinc, chromium, or other finishes.

FINISHING If base and cap are to be finished in different colors, decorate Celotex Hardboard Tile and mouldings separately. Give the base and cap all the coats except the finish coat before installing. Then nail the mouldings into position, countersinking the nails and subsequently puttying the holes prior to application of the finish coat. Finish Celotex Hardboard Tile with lacquer or enamel in accord with recommendations prepared by various paint companies.

After Celotex Hardboard Tile has been decorated, it may be cleaned by using warm water and a neutral grit-free soap. Do not use any soap containing strong alkalis or caustics. Celotex Hardboard Tile finished in accordance with the foregoing recommendations may be polished at any time with the use of a high grade automobile cleaner and polish, such as Duco No. 7.

THE STANLEY TOOLS For CUTTING CELOTEX

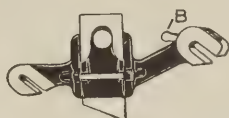
STANLEY FIBRE BOARD CUTTER No. 193A



1A. Groove and Bevel Cutter Holder for Resharpener Type Blades



1. Groove and Bevel Cutter Holder for Resharpener or Razor Blade Type Blades



Slitting Cutter Holder

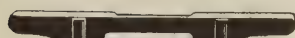


5. Groove Guide



6. Ship Lap Cut Attachment

3. Slide



4. Bevel Guide



7. Circular Attachment

This is a special tool made by STANLEY TOOLS, New Britain, Conn., for use in cutting, grooving and beveling Celotex.

The complete tool and its various attachments are shown in the illustrations at the left.

Every Celotex salesman or Celotex lumber dealer can supply information concerning the obtaining of these tools or they may be bought through hardware dealers. Many Celotex dealers have these tools on hand and make a policy of renting or loaning them on a job when a tool is not available otherwise.

For convenience we are showing the most used cuts made with these tools, and how to set the tool for each cut.

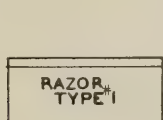
In all cases, when using the Stanley Tool, a solid bench should be built. This should be about 32" high and 4' wide and at least as long as the longest sheet to be used on the job. Place a sheet of Celotex on the bench, exposing the opposite texture to that which is being used on the job. In this way there is no waste, as that sheet may be used at any time. This protects the point of blade from nails or knots in the bench when making thru cuts.

HOW TO DISTINGUISH BLADES

There are two types of grooving cutters—razor blades which are generally discarded when they become dull and heavy steel cutters which

can be resharpened many times. Both are satisfactory.

GROOVING CUTTERS



RAZOR TYPE 1



GRIND



GRIND OF EDGE



LEFT HAND GROOVING #1



RIGHT HAND GROOVING #6

RAZOR BLADES

These are similar to razor blades and are ground with a longer bevel on one side and a slight bevel on other side. There are no left or rights to these blades.

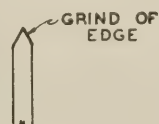
HEAVY BLADES

These are the only blades in the set that are ground or beveled on one side only. There are two shapes—one right hand and the other left hand (described later).

SLITTING CUTTERS



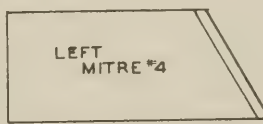
SLITTING CUTTER #3



GRIND OF EDGE



GRIND



LEFT MITRE #4



RIGHT MITRE #5

SLITTING BLADE (For Through Cutting)

The only blade in the set that is ground equally on both sides or with the same bevel on both sides.

MITRE BLADES

These have a longer angle to the point of blade than any others and are ground with a long bevel on one side and a short bevel on the other side. Blades are ground oppositely according to right or left.

CARE OF CUTTERS AND HONING TOOL No. 198

Keep the cutters sharp—Good work is possible only with keen cutters. Experienced operators hone their cutters after each 150 feet of cut. Use a Lily White Stone or equivalent. When resharpening the blades, be sure to retain the original angle of the bevel.

This holder (shown at the right) holds razor blade type cutters, also spoke shave irons so that a correct bevel can be honed.

To sharpen razor blade type cutters, we recommend honing with a circular motion.



THE STANLEY TOOLS FOR CUTTING CELOTEX

SLITTING OR CUTTING OFF Leaving Both Edges Square

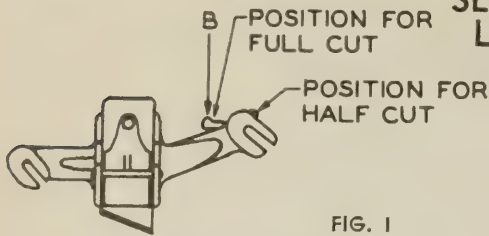


FIG. 1

Place blade No. 3 (ground equally both sides) in holder No. 2 as Fig. 1 and adjust to depth after placing holder in tool, Fig. 2

With holder clear down in tool, blade must protrude below bottom of tool $\frac{1}{16}$ " more than the thickness of material to be cut.

To cut clear through the material make two cuts—first, with lever B upright to raise cutter holder, the second

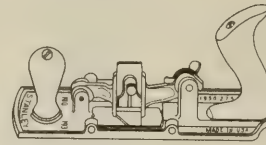


FIG. 2



FIG. 3

with lever B in forward position to lower cutter to full depth.

This set-up makes the cut shown in Fig. 3 in materials up to $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick.

To cut materials more than $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, it is necessary to make three or more cuts which requires setting the blade down deeper in the holder in addition to the adjustment to be had with lever B.

V GROOVING USING HEAVY BLADES (Resharpening Type)

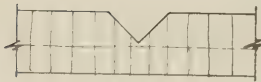


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

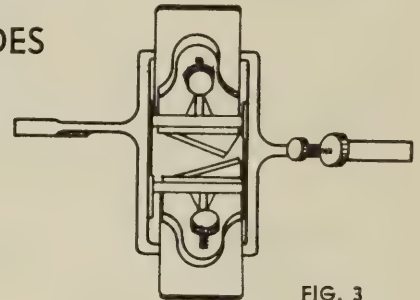


FIG. 3

There are two distinctly different blades to be used for this cut, one of which is right hand and the other left hand.

In addition to the bevels on the two blades being on opposite sides (right or left), note that the right hand blade differs from the left hand in that it is cut away, at the point, on the back edge of the blade. This is to permit the POINT of the right hand blade to be in a position AHEAD of the point of the left hand blade, Fig. 3.

It is important that this "cut away" on right hand blade be maintained by grinding off occasionally, as the cutting edge wears back, in order to keep this point in proper position ahead of the left

blade. If this position is not maintained the blades are likely to clog or nick one another.

Place these two blades in holder 1A as shown with bevels of blades toward center of tool. Placing them in the holder in this position, note that cut away of right blade automatically brings the point ahead of left blade as described. Fasten blades in holder so that they slightly cross one another at the points when looked at lengthwise of holder.

Place the holder in tool and adjust to size and depth of cut with screw adjustment A, which will enable making the typical V-groove, shown in illustration, any desired size.

V GROOVING USING LIGHT BLADES (Razor Type)

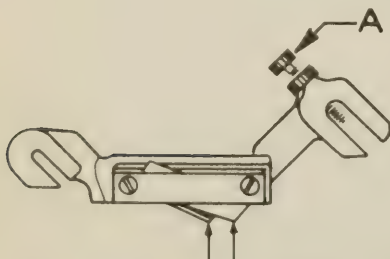


FIG. 1

ONE AHEAD OF
THE OTHER

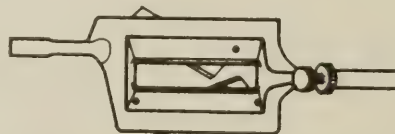


FIG. 2



POINTS CROSS

FIG. 3

There is no right or left difference to this type of blade, as either end may be used, but, having a long bevel on one side and a short one on the other, they must always be inserted in holder with the long bevel toward center of holder.

Place blades in holder at longest cutting angle

possible, as Fig. 1 and 2, with one blade considerably ahead of the other and with the points crossing, as shown in Fig. 3.

Place holder in tool and adjust for size and depth of cut with thumb screw "A" the same as holder for heavy blades.

THE STANLEY TOOLS For CUTTING CELOTEX

TO BEVEL EDGES OF BOARD

Beveling can be done with the 193 Stanley Fibre Board Cutter or with the special small tool made for that purpose, the No. 194 Beveler.

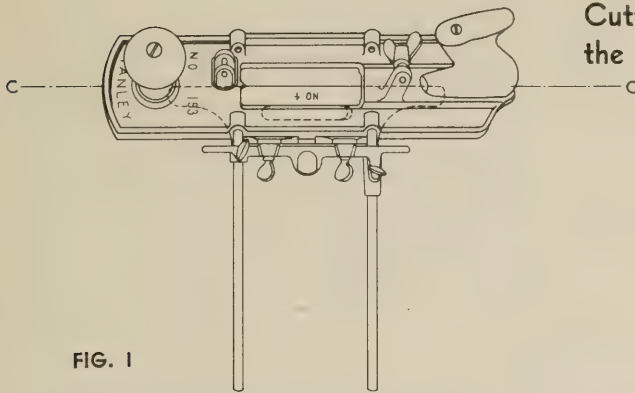


FIG. 1

Place entire side guide assembly on tool as described in illustration. Fig. 1.

Slide entire assembly in, until edge of guide is directly in line with center of tool, which is line indicated "C" and be sure guide is CLOSE UP AGAINST the bottom of tool.

Place either No. 1 or No. 1A holder in tool with

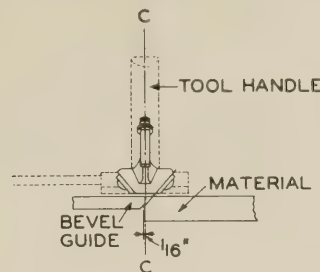


FIG. 2

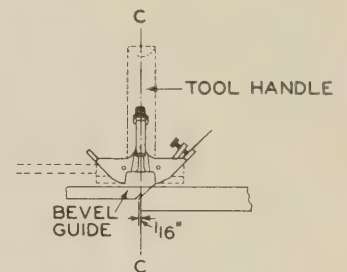


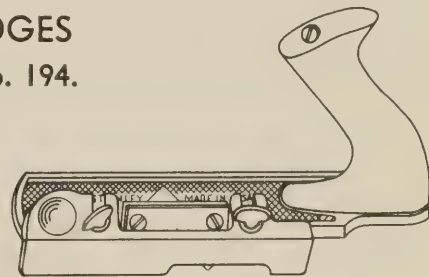
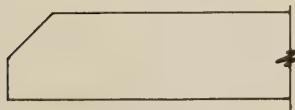
FIG. 3

blade inserted in side opposite guide.

You will see where an edge of the guide has been ground away at a bevel. This is to provide clearance for the blade, which should always have a good 1/16" clearance between it and the guide. Lack of this clearance is the most common cause of difficulty with this operation.

CUTTING BEVEL EDGES

With Stanley Beveler No. 194.



STANLEY Beveler No. 194 is a simple companion tool to the 193A and is only for beveling. It saves resetting the 193A for that operation.

To operate, adjust for width of bevel by moving side guide toward or away from the plane bottom.

Insert cutter blade under plate on plane with

wide bevel of blade away from work and with the point projecting into "cut away" portion of side guide.

In pushing forward during use, be sure to hold tool itself tight DOWN on face of material and guide tight AGAINST side or edge of material.

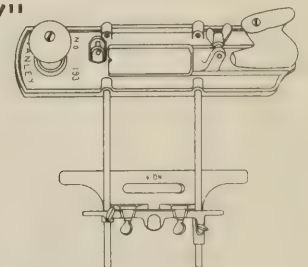
USING SIDE GUIDE OR "FENCE ASSEMBLY"



No. 3



No. 4



For use in guiding tool to make any straight cut (through cut, bevel, groove or mitre) parallel to and near the edge of material.

Attach the two arms or round rods to left side of plane bottom and place slide No. 3 on arms with flat side toward plane bottom.

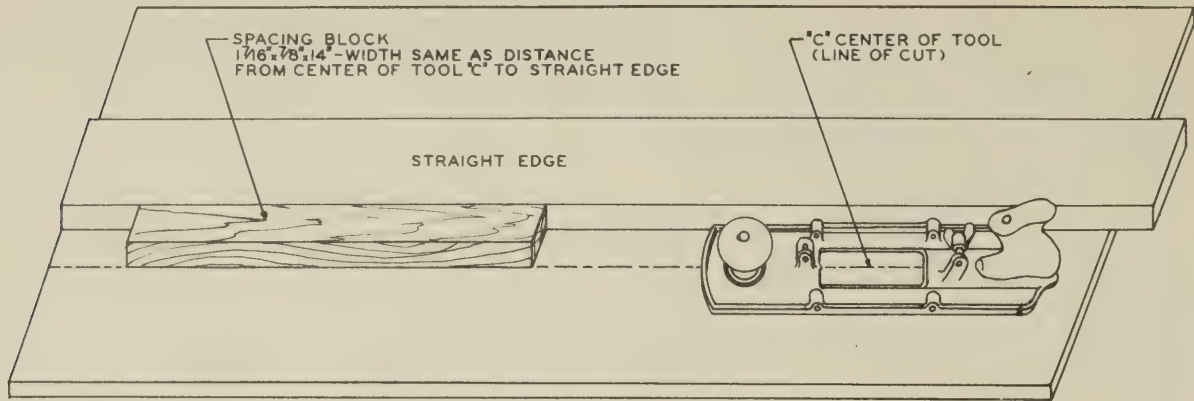
Insert thumb screws of guide No. 4 in slots of slide No. 3 with straight edge of guide nearest plane bottom, and adjust as desired. Guide should

always be placed low enough to "clear" (not hit) the edge of plane bottom. It is then in position to follow the edge and guide tool in cuts along the edge, in as far as rods will permit.

Once this set-up is made, time may be saved in subsequent set-ups by unscrewing the arms from tool and keeping the entire assembly in one unit ready to screw back on tool.

THE STANLEY TOOLS For CUTTING CELOTEX

USE OF STRAIGHT EDGE



For guiding tool to make any of the various straight cuts or grooves anywhere in the material.

Any straight piece of lumber 3" or 4" wide, and not more than $\frac{7}{8}$ " thick may be used. It is held in place by tacking down with small nails into Celotex, by clamping to bench with carpenter's clamps, or may be held in place by a helper.

Set straight edge $1\frac{7}{16}$ " away from line of cut. This is the distance from center of tool "C" to side, or distance cut will always occur from

straight edge. To avoid measuring this distance each time, make a "Spacing Block" and use as illustrated.

Set the straight edge on material so that cut is made along nearest side and not by reaching over straight edge. Hold tool tight to straight edge as pushed forward to make cut.

A few pieces of sandpaper glued to the bottom side of straight edge makes it very easy to hold in place.

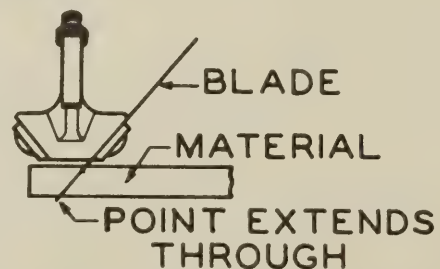
CUTTING MITRE JOINTS



The use of straight edge, rather than side guide, is advisable for this cut.

Use either No. 1 or No. 1A blade holder as desired.

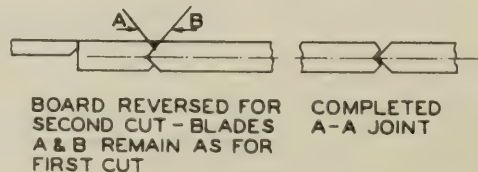
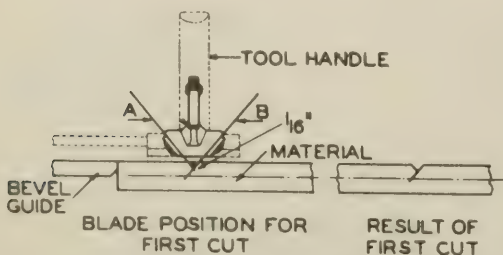
Place right or left mitre blade No. 4 or 5, according to whichever angle is required, in holder



with LONG bevel of blade toward center of holder.

Allow point of blade to extend far enough below plane bottom to cut entirely through the material to be mitred. One cut with this set-up will mitre material up to $\frac{1}{2}$ " in thickness.

CUTTING DOUBLE A JOINT



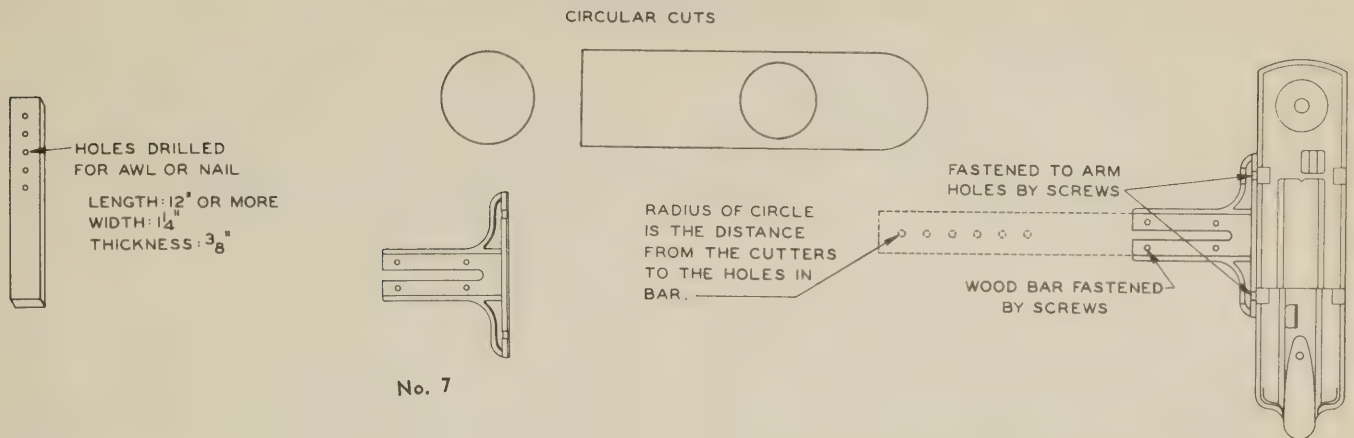
This cut is best made with the light blades (razor type). The blades are placed in holder, the same as for V-grooving, except that one blade instead of barely crossing is extended below the other approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch, place holder in tool

and adjust screw to $\frac{7}{16}$ -inch from top of lock nail to top of adjusting screw.

By alternating the blade which is extended one may cut either a tongue or groove on sheet to be joined.

THE STANLEY TOOLS FOR CUTTING CELOTEX

CIRCULAR CUTS



Circles are cut by fastening a wood bar, as per sketch, to attachment No. 7. This is fastened to tool by two small screws. Determine size of circle to be cut, divide by one-half and place nail or awl in corresponding hole, driving solidly thru the Celotex into bench, then simply follow tool around this axis, be sure to hold tool down tight to sheet

being cut. Circle may first be cut in groove, then by replacing with slitting attachment it may be cut out completely.

To patch hole left by awl or nail, simply glue a small piece of Celotex in hole, later sanding smooth.

CUTTING SHIPLAP JOINTS

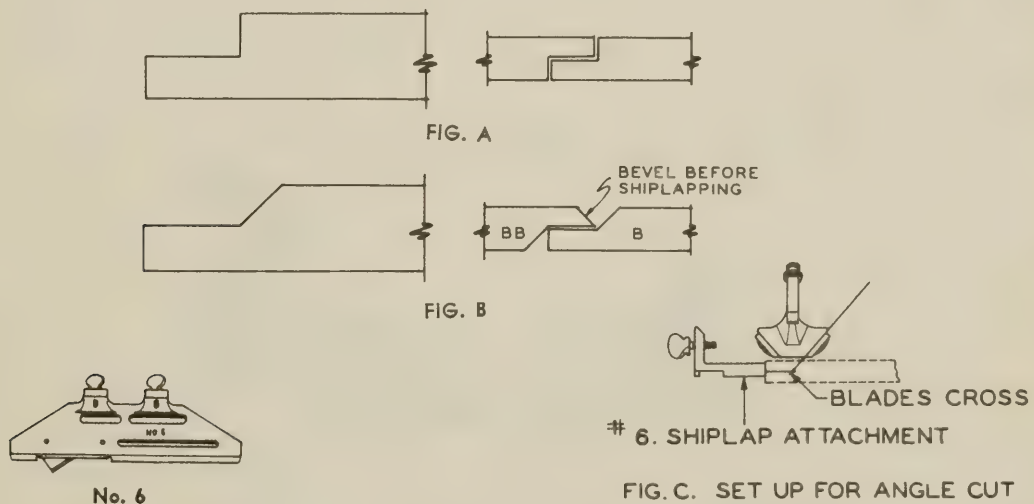


FIG. C. SET UP FOR ANGLE CUT AS IN FIG. B.

A shiplap cut may be made with either right angle cut as Fig. A, or wide angle cut, Fig. B.

For right angle cut, Fig. A, use blade holder No. 2 in regular position in tool, or holder No. 1 or No. 1A for angle cut, Fig. B. Adjust either blade being used until it extends through bottom of tool slightly more than half the thickness of material being shiplapped.

Note that in Fig. A joint, both members are cut the same except on opposite faces of board. In Fig. B joint (leaving V-groove on surface) members have the same shiplap cut, but member BB is beveled with ordinary bevel cut BEFORE shiplapping.

To set up the shiplap, attach the two arms or

round rods to plane bottom and place slide No. 3 on arms with flat side toward plane bottom.

Place razor blade in attachment No. 6 as shown, and with blade extending out so that blade point extends out slightly more than the width of lap required, and attach to No. 3 slide with blade toward plane bottom.

Adjust height of No. 6 holder until distance from blade to bottom of tool is equal to one-half the thickness of material to be shiplapped.

Slide entire assembly toward plane bottom until point of blade in No. 6 attachment crosses point of blade in tool holder as Fig. C and lock in position for cut.

THE STANLEY TOOLS For CUTTING CELOTEX

CUTTING SHIPLAP JOINT

With Stanley Beveler No. 194 Special Attachment

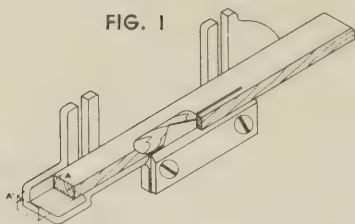
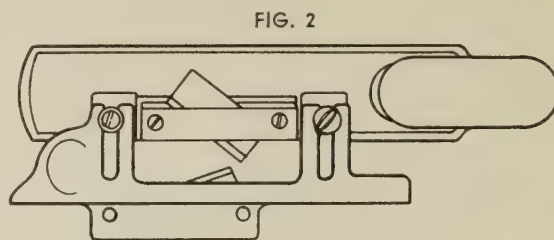


Fig. 1 shows the special attachment which simplifies the shiplap cut. This new guide bar carries the blade in such a position that it will make the horizontal and beveling cut in one operation. Detach the guide bar which is used for beveling only and put this new attachment in place. Remove the wood bar "A" from the special attach-



ment when you are using it to make shiplap cuts. Should you desire to make bevel cuts when the tool is set up for shiplapping, insert the wood bar and it will cover the horizontal blade. The complete tool assembled for the shiplap cut is shown in Fig. 2.

KNIFE No. 199



A razor edge tool that cuts through fibre board with surprising ease. Use it to trim or elaborate on designs made with the Stanley Fibre Board Cutter.

To obtain best results when cutting, hold the knife at a 60 degree angle to the work.

A special pointed Razor Blade type Cutter is used in this tool, but the razor blade cutters used in the No. 193A Stanley Fibre Board Cutter can also be used. The Knife is packed with six blades in the magazine of the handle.

HARD BOARD BEVELER OR CHAMFERER No. 1951



For Beveling or Chamfering Hard or "Tempered" Fibre Board.

This new tool cuts chamfers (or bevels) up to $\frac{3}{16}$ " on Hard or "Tempered" Fibre Board.

HOW TO USE THIS TOOL

Adjust for width of chamfer by moving the Guide toward or away from the Plane Bottom. Insert the Cutter between the steel plate and the

cutter seat, so that the wide bevel is away from the work and the point of the cutter projects $\frac{1}{32}$ " into and above the "cut away" portion of the guide.

Some variation in the angle of the cut can be made by shifting the angle at which the cutter is held in the cutter seat.

In use, hold the guide against the board with the left hand and push forward with the right hand.

HARD BOARD FLUTING AND GROOVING TOOL No. 197



A specially designed tool for cutting flutes or grooves in hard board. By use of this simple tool designs simulating tile, brick, etc., can be made.

The blade is made of finest edge tool steel. It

has two keen cutting edges honed ready for use. The handle is made of hard maple and is fluted near the ferrule.

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

The natural color of Celotex—a medium tan—adapts itself to interior decoration more readily than most materials. The color is just right to be left untreated, neither so light as to be impractical nor so dark as to be depressing, consequently Celotex is frequently used as interior finish in its

natural state. Two-surface Celotex Building Board—one side smooth, the other of familiar Celotex texture—permits of a choice to fit most any scheme of decoration. It may also be finished with paints, stains, stencils, plastic paints, wall hangings, and so on.

PREPARATORY TREATMENT—SIZING CELOTEX

Where other than water paints are used over Celotex it must be sized. Proper preparation is essential in most any type of painting or finishing work. Plastered walls, for example, are commonly sized to eliminate “hot spots” and to provide a base which will receive paint to the best advantage. Wood is primed or filled to equalize suction to compensate for the varying degrees of porosity presented by the different grains in the wood. As the name implies, such a preliminary treatment is intended to impregnate or fill the pores and contribute to the bond or adherence of the subsequent paint coats. In the case of Celotex, the problem is quite different. Because of their very nature, insulating materials are lighter and less dense than plaster or wood, for example, so they have some inherent absorptive tendencies. Celotex is so thoroughly waterproofed in the process of manufacture, that its water absorption is reduced to a minimum. In fact, a drop of water placed upon the surface or even along a broken edge of Celotex, is more likely to disappear by evaporation than by absorption. This is not true, however, in the case of liquids other than water, such as oils, alcohol, turpentine, lacquer solvents and similar vehicles, for such liquids are absorbed by Celotex. It follows therefore that water paints of all kinds may be applied to Celotex without sizing, but oil paints, lacquers, varnishes, and so on, should be applied only to Celotex that has been thoroughly sized by a suction stopping film laid upon the surface of the Celotex with as little impregnation as possible.

Because of the different conditions presented by plastered surfaces, wood, and Celotex, a specific size is rarely suitable for all of these three types of materials. In short, for best results, Celotex should be sized with materials specially designed for this purpose. Sizes recommended for Celotex are of two general types—water base sizes or specially prepared varnish size.

WATER SIZES

As has been stated, sizes containing water as a vehicle, have the advantage that there is little absorption by the Celotex. Such sizes usually involve the use of glue of some kind as the binder. A very satisfactory glue size may be made by soaking 1½ lbs. of chip or flake glue in a pint of water, then dissolve by adding a gallon of boiling water. This size must be thoroughly brushed onto the surface of the Celotex before it has cooled completely. Experience has indicated that this treatment is both effective and economical.

Prepared sizes of this general type are available, usually in powder form requiring mixing only with cold or lukewarm water. Certain water emulsion paints (described in detail later) such as Sunflex, may be followed by one or more coats of oil or varnish paints with good results. The Craftex Company of Boston has specially developed a product of this kind for sizing purposes, designated as Double Duty Primer.

RECOMMENDED WATER BASE SIZES

Name	Manufacturer	Main Office
(1) Glue Size (as described)		
(2) Si-Co	John Lucas Co.	1362 W. 37th St. Chicago, Ill.
(3) Double Duty Primer	Craftex Company	Boston, Mass.
(4) Filmtite	Paint Products, Inc.	Minneapolis, Minn.

PREPARED VARNISH SIZES

It has been pointed out that oils, turpentines and so on, are more readily absorbed by Celotex. However, such vehicles are used satisfactorily in certain specially prepared sizes, commonly known as varnish sizes. Generally speaking, such sizes consist of a vehicle carrying a relatively high solid content in the form of resins plus an inert pigment in the form of Silex, Asbestine or the equivalent. In such a size properly proportioned, the gums and the pigment tend to hold the vehicles on the surface of the Celotex, thus giving a maximum coverage and sealing effect.

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

The Celotex Corporation has investigated a number of prepared primers. Most of those developed for use on plaster or wood surfaces are not satisfactory for Celotex. Accordingly, cooperative efforts were initiated with many of the outstanding paint manufacturers, which resulted in specially developed sizes, particularly suitable for Celotex. Tests in the Celotex Laboratories showed the following to be satisfactory in every respect.

RECOMMENDED OIL OR VARNISH SIZES

Name	Manufacturer	Main Office
Tri-Seal	Sherwin-Williams Co.	Cleveland, Ohio
Primer for Celotex	Devco & Raynolds Co., Inc.	1 W. 47th St. New York City
Compo Seal	E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co.	Wilmington, Del.
Special Primer No. 44	The Glidden Co. and Affiliates	1833 S. Normal Ave. Chicago, Ill.

FINISHING WITH OIL OR VARNISH PAINTS

It has been pointed out that Celotex must be properly sized before oil or varnish paints are applied. The best results are obtained if the Celotex is sanded lightly after the size coat has dried thoroughly.

Naturally, the use of reputable and high grade interior paints is necessary to assure best results. Good ready mixed paints may be obtained to produce varying degrees of lustre, such as gloss, semi-lustre or egg-shell, and flat finishes. As a general rule, the egg-shell or flat finishes are desired for interior decoration. Two coats of such paints applied to properly sized Celotex will result in an excellent washable finish. Pastel shades are usually preferable, and rooms so decorated in solid colors are very attractive.

STIPPLING

Interesting effects may be obtained by so-called stipple finishes which can be applied to Celotex just as well as to plaster or other surfaces. To obtain stipple or tiffany effects, a base of reasonably light colored paint is first applied. After the foundation coat is fairly hard, an overlay of contrasting color is applied, usually with a sponge. The sponge should be soaked in water and then wrung out to soften and open it. A small quantity of the stipple color is poured or brushed on to a piece of tin or board. The sponge is to be rubbed

Name	Manufacturer	Main Office
Fill-Coat	Benjamin Moore & Company	415 N. Green St. Chicago, Ill.
Peel-Kill Pigment Primer No. 7851	Marietta Paint & Varnish Co.	Marietta, Ohio
Nepto-Seal	The Lowe Brothers Company	1048 W. 37th St. Chicago, Ill.
Plasco Primer-Sealer	Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mira-Lith Paint	Insulating Board Supply Co.	Teaneck, N. J.

The foregoing prepared sizes have the advantage that they may be obtained ready mixed and properly proportioned for direct application to Celotex. Coverage may vary slightly for the different sizes, and in addition, technique in application affects the spread somewhat. It is safe to assume that on an average, the sizes listed above will cover from 150 to 200 sq. ft. per gallon. The expenditure is amply repaid by greater coverage of subsequent paint coats and more satisfactory appearance.

or dipped into this and then tapped once or twice on the board to remove any surplus of paint, after which the second color is stippled directly onto the wall—in effect, printing from the sponge. When stippling, tap the sponge straight onto the wall without any turning or twisting motion. A firm but not too heavy stroke is best. In stippling a large surface, the sponge may become loaded. In such a case, rinse the sponge out in benzine, gasoline or turpentine, squeeze and wipe dry—wring out of water again to open up the sponge.

GLAZING

For glazing, the foundation coat is prepared in much the same manner as for stippling. In this case, however, the textured surface of the Celotex is recommended for most interesting highlight effects. There are glazing liquids on the market, which may be tinted with oil colors to the desired tone. If prepared glazes cannot be obtained, a satisfactory substitute may be made by mixing two parts of turpentine and one part of boiled linseed oil to which colors ground in oil or Japan are added as desired. The glazing liquid is applied after the foundation coat is thoroughly dried, and if textured Celotex has been used, it should merely be wiped with a rag before the glaze has dried (about 15 minutes after application) to produce highlight effects. It may be necessary to moisten the rag slightly with turpentine to simplify wip-

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

ing. In panelled interiors, the wiping may be done in such a way that the depth of color increases progressively from the center of the panel to the edges. This treatment is most effective when the major portion of the panel is wiped quite thoroughly and the toning is developed over an area 4" to 8" wide, along the edges of the individual panels. This treatment emphasizes the unique texture of Celotex, and while the effect is similar to that of plastic paint finish, it is often preferred because it is more natural and conservative.

Brushing lacquers, bronzing liquids and other finishing materials of this general type may be applied to Celotex properly sized in accordance with previous instructions. Aluminum paints are effective for certain types of interior decoration. Such paints are readily available on the market and consist of a high grade varnish vehicle to which aluminum powder is added just prior to application. As a general rule, about 2 lbs. of aluminum powder to a gallon of varnish is recommended.

DECORATING WITH WATER EMULSION PAINTS

Paints of this general class are increasing in popularity, because they are economical, they give good covering capacity and present a pleasing flat or semi-flat appearance. Finishes of this kind should be applied directly to unsized Celotex. In general, such paints involve the use of a vehicle consisting of an emulsion of water and oil or glycerine. Casein is usually used as a binder and lithophone as the pigment. These materials are merchandised in *paste form*, which should be thinned with water just prior to application. Usually, 1/2 gallon of water is added to one gallon of the paint, to produce the desired consistency. These paints are washable to a certain degree but not quite as much so as oil or varnish paints.

A single coat of good water emulsion paint will give satisfactory coverage on Celotex, although two coats are recommended. These paints dry quite rapidly and the second coat may follow the first coat within a few hours. Some of these paints are available tinted in a variety of attractive pastel shades. Others can be tinted from the white by the addition of dry colors in accordance with manufacturers' directions.

For stipple finishes, apply a ground color of white or other desired tint and when this is dry, stipple over the entire surface with a sponge or cloth, dipping into a contrasting color. It is possible to use a blending of several overlay colors if desired.

These paints may also be glazed as are the varnish paints. In such cases, a quart of spar varnish is added to a gallon of the paste before mixing with water. After this mix has been applied to the Celotex and has dried thoroughly, the entire surface should be glazed with a good oil glaze tinted to the desired shade, and may then be wiped with a cloth to bring out the highlight effects. The textured surface of Celotex is again recommended for this type of finish.

The following water emulsion paints have been investigated by The Celotex Corporation and are recommended for use in accordance with the foregoing instructions:

Name	Manufacturer	Main Office
Sunflex	Craftex Company	Boston, Mass.
Rayolite	New England Lime Company	Pittsfield, Mass.
Luminall	National Chem. & Mfg. Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Mural-Tone	Muralo Co.	Staten Island, N. Y.
Brite-R-Wall	Truscon Laboratories	Detroit, Mich.
Totalite	Wilbur and Williams Co.	New York, N. Y.
Alcolite	Industrial Chemical Co.	Fair Lawn, N. J.
Stuccolite Paste	Tamms Silica Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Lindex	Tamms Silica Co.	Chicago, Ill.
Partwall	Parco Products, Inc.	New York, N. Y.
Rayalcote	Gillespie Varnish Co.	Jersey City, N. J.

All of these products are furnished in paste form and should be prepared for use by mixing with water in accordance with manufacturers' instructions.

POWDER PAINTS

Paints of this general class are sold in powder form and must be mixed with water before use. Ordinary calcimines are of this type and may be applied directly to unsized Celotex. However, it

must be remembered that calcimines may also be applied to Celotex which has been previously sized with varnish size, for this will facilitate removal of the calcimine by washing, if some other type of

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

finish (oil paint for example) is subsequently desired.

Special products involve the use of casein instead of ordinary glue.

These casein-bound paints are claimed to be more durable and water resistant than ordinary calcimines. They should be applied directly to unsized Celotex.

STAINS

Stains are very effective in producing certain effects with Celotex—for example, Celotex may be bevelled or V-grooved in random widths (8" to 12") to represent planking. This may then be stained to produce a darker color more in keeping with the design. While a variety of stains are available, including glue stains, alcohol stains and aniline dye stains, the simple glue stains are preferred since they give the best results on Celotex.

A satisfactory glue stain may be made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flake or ground glue in a gallon of boiling water. After the glue has been thoroughly dissolved, dry color is added in amounts depending

on the depth of tone required. The dry colors are best added by mixing them with a small amount of water, stirring to a thin paste which is more easily taken up by the glue solution. Glue stains of this type must be used quite promptly after preparation. Preferably, they should be applied while they are still warm.

Alcohol stains are not recommended because they dry rapidly so that brush marks and streaks are often unavoidable.

Glue stains are used in cases where the natural color of the Celotex is to be modified somewhat without destroying the texture of the Celotex.

STENCILLING CELOTEX

Natural Celotex and painted or stained Celotex may be further decorated by appropriate stencil designs. Stenciled borders are particularly attractive in certain types of interiors.

In stencilling it is necessary to cut designs into oil paper or metal. These stencils are held in position (by hand or tacked) against the Celotex. Colors ground in Japan are then applied through the stencil with a stiff stencilling brush. The Japan color paste should be thinned to the desired consistency with a mixture consisting of six parts of turpentine, three parts of linseed oil and one part of Japan drier.

Simple and conservative stencils generally yield the best results. Such treatments are often effective

in breaking up a continuous color and may also be used to carry out definite historical periods of design. Where Celotex panel strips are used, these are frequently stencilled to improve appearance, and border stencils are likewise effective in connection with rounded or bevelled joint treatments.

Relief stencils may be produced by using a plastic paint, applying it through a metal stencil by means of a small spatula. While such relief provides an interesting means of interior decoration, it has the disadvantage that it cannot be painted over as readily as ordinary stencilling, but must first be removed prior to redecorating.

JOINT TREATMENT FOR PLASTIC PAINT AND WALL HANGINGS

The successful use of plastic paints and wall hangings over Celotex is dependent upon careful application of the Celotex and proper treatment of the joints. It is imperative that the following instructions be closely adhered to for best results.

Apply Celotex according to Specifications for Application of Building Board, smooth surface exposed. Smooth down the Celotex at the joints with coarse sandpaper wrapped around a block of wood, sanding an area from 4" to 6" wide to be

covered by wire cloth. Apply strips of annealed galvanized wire cloth (door screening) 4" wide over joints, bonding these to the Celotex with the proper type of bonding medium. Some materials which can be satisfactorily used for this purpose are listed on the following page. In bonding the screening to the Celotex it should not be nailed or tacked in place except here and there on ceiling strips to hold the same while applying the bonding cement. One end of the screen is held with one

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

hand while the plastic paint or cement is applied to the surface of the screen and pressed through the mesh in one or two strokes with a 4" painter's scraping knife. Spread the plastic paint beyond the edges of the screen for not less than an inch so that the edge of the screen will not show through the plastic paint finish as a ridge. Avoid building up paint underneath the screen. Use a strip of screen in all corners bent to a right angle and bonded in the same way. This applies to both inside and outside corners.

In bonding the screen over the joints it should be firmly pressed against the Celotex and the mesh should be well filled with the bonding cement which should have the consistency of putty.

Always use wire stripping over the joints—never cloth or paper. Rolls of the special wire stripping may be obtained from your local lumber dealer who can order them from The Celotex Corporation.

APPLICATION OF WALL COVERINGS

After all joints have been reinforced as described, the surface of Celotex should be given a coat of paperhanger's size, or glue size made by soaking 1½ lbs. of shell or chip glue in 1 pint of water, then dissolve by adding a gallon of boiling water. Brush on thoroughly before it cools. After the size has been applied and is thoroughly dry,

RECOMMENDED BONDING MEDIUMS

A mixture of Swedish putty made as follows:

12 lbs. whiting, bolted
½ gal. glue-size (¾ lb. glue to gal. water)
½ pt. paint (light in color)
¾ pt. varnish

If too thin add whiting to obtain a thick putty-like consistency.

Under no circumstances should oils be used in preparing Swedish Putty except that which is already in the paint as given in the formula. The amounts of material given in the formula will provide sufficient Swedish Putty to strip approximately 120 to 125 linear feet of joint.

The following plastic paint products are suitable for bonding the screening over the joints:

Marb-L-Cote	Duralith
Rufkote	Metropolitan
Laux Wall Texture	Rough and ready
Muro-Roc	

the Celotex may be lightly sanded to remove protruding fibres. Wallpaper is then hung in the usual manner, or a lining paper may be applied to receive wall paper. Canvas, Sanitas, Wall-tex, and similar coverings are applied direct to sized Celotex.

APPLICATION OF PLASTIC PAINTS

After the joints have been prepared as described above (and sufficient time allowed for the bonding cement to dry) the plastic paint is applied to the surface with a brush to the desired thickness, using a wide brush. Sufficient material should always be applied to completely cover the texture of the Celotex and the joints. The amount of plastic paint required usually varies from 1 to 2 pounds per square yard of Celotex for the type furnished in the form of a powder to be mixed with warm or cold water.

After the plastic paint has been spread over the surface various texture finishes can be produced. Old English finishes are obtained by manipulating the plastic paint with a painter's scraper; swirl finishes by working the material with a twisting motion of a brush or whisk broom. Ridges are best flattened out by going over the freshly applied plastic paint lightly with a piece of thin celuloid. Sometimes the plastic paint is sanded after it has hardened.

Where the plastic paint manufacturer provides special instruction, those instructions should be followed unless they conflict with Celotex specifications.

RECOMMENDED PLASTIC PAINTS

Of the plastic paints found satisfactory for use on Celotex, some are suitable only for stripping joints, others are suitable only for texturing, while some are suitable for both purposes. The last mentioned class of plastic paints usually insure best results. These are listed in the section "Joint Treatments" under the heading "Recommended Bonding Mediums." In addition the following plastic paints are suitable for texturing (not for stripping the joints):

Craftex	Stonetone
Morene	Stucco-Tex
Muraltex	*Textone
Woodtex	

*Note: When using Textone the Celotex must first be sized with Textone sealer before Textone is applied.

PAINTING AND DECORATING CELOTEX TILE, PLANK AND BUILDING BOARD

As a result of the extensive tests performed on many plastic paints, we are in position to provide on request further detailed information covering recommended proportions, cost of material, coverage data, etc.

Note: A number of plastic paints have been tested at the laboratory and for one reason or another have been deemed unsuitable for use on Celotex. Others can be satisfactorily used with Celotex only if special precautions are taken. Therefore, if any plastic paints are under consideration which are not included in the recommended list, write The Celotex Corporation.

PAINTING AND GLAZING

Most plastic paints are white. If a continuous uniform color is desired the pigment may be added to the paint. No surface painting is then necessary. If, however, variations in shading (high lights) are desired, and no instructions to this effect are provided by the plastic paint manufacturer, this may be done by first painting the surface with white lead and oil and then applying the glazing coat. The combination of one part of boiled linseed oil and two parts of turpentine with color to suit, produces a satisfactory glaze. Some plastic paint manufacturers provide a size to be used instead of paint before glazing. High lights are best produced by going over the freshly glazed surface with a cloth moistened with turpentine.

MISCELLANEOUS DECORATIONS

Miscellaneous decorative treatments include Ashlar stone; imitation marble, tile or wood; carved Celotex; murals; bronze paints; metal coatings; and many others. Only a few of the more interesting can be covered in this discussion.

Artistic decorative effects are being produced by carving the surface of Celotex, particularly in the case of large relief carving where detail is not required. A design is first laid out in pencil. Razor blades or sharp knives are then used to carve the Celotex. Relief effects are obtained by following the design with a vertical cut about $\frac{1}{4}$ " deep. An inclined cut (45°) is made from the outside of the design to meet the bottom of the vertical cut. Such carving gives great depth to design and provides unlimited possibilities for those artistically inclined. After Celotex has been carved it is sometimes advisable to harden the surface. When

slight discoloration is not objectionable (if bronze paints are to follow) a solution of sodium silicate (water glass) will serve the purpose. If the natural color is to be maintained, two coats of starch-alum followed by one coat of flat varnish is recommended. The starch paste is made by adding $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. starch and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of alum to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of boiling water. This paste is then diluted to equal parts of paste and cold water.

Celotex may be decorated by means of art work in oil paints, water colors, or with pastel crayons. Oil painting is applied to glue-sized Celotex, water colors and pastels to unsized Celotex. The crayons are particularly effective in murals. After the art work has been completed it is fixed by spraying lightly with an artists' fixative or with a thin solution of shellac.

CLEANING AND REDECORATING

The ease with which Celotex may be cleaned and redecorated adds greatly to its usefulness as interior finish. A Celotex interior may be treated progressively, thus effecting added economies. For example, an initial Celotex natural interior finish may be later painted, papered or otherwise treated as circumstances permit.

In cleaning natural Celotex, dust may be removed by brushing lightly with a whisk broom, rubbing with another piece of Celotex, or by vacuum cleaning with a brush attachment. Heavy smudges may be removed by rubbing lightly with fine sandpaper. Grease spots are removed by several treatments with a rag or sponge soaked in naphtha.

Calcimine is readily removed by washing the surface with clear warm water and a sponge. After washing, the Celotex may be re-calcimined with results even better than the first application, or the Celotex may be painted by first sizing as previously explained. Wallpaper may be similarly removed by sponging with a liberal amount of warm water. Fabric may be removed by loosening one corner and stripping from the wall.

Certain specific treatments for Celotex when used as interior finish are covered in greater detail in standard technical notes distributed by The Celotex Corporation, 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

ORDERING CELOTEX TILE BOARD

Celotex Tile Board and Finish Plank, because they are manufactured with the joint, give net coverage. Nothing is lost through trimming the joint.

When ordering get the nearest full package to the amount required—broken packages of plank or tile cannot be purchased or returned.

Allow for a slight waste when you order. The actual amount will depend on the size of units, the pattern and how it fits, and whether a border is used. On the average job the waste should not exceed 5% for small and 2% for larger areas.

Example—If you are working on a ceiling job which is 15' x 20' and you have decided on the square pattern without borders and you want to

use a 12" x 12" tile, you figure the number of tile as follows:

The total area, 15' x 20', equals 300 square feet or 300 tiles. As 5% would be sufficient waste, 5% of 300 tiles will be 15 tiles, or a total of 315 tiles. Since there are 30 pieces of 1" tile, 12" x 12" per bundle as listed in the footage chart on page 68, it will be necessary to order 11 bundles or 330 tile. Note that it is necessary to order full bundles.

When ordering Tile for a Herringbone design be sure to order 1/2 each of both right and left hand Tile with Double A, B, C and D joints.

When ordering Tile for a Loose Basket Weave design be sure to order 1/2 each for both right and left hand rectangular Tile with Double A, B, C and D joints. The square tile is always standard (left handed) and will occupy only 1/9th of the total area.

ORDERING CELOTEX ADHESIVE

Name and Treatment of Product	Package	Weight Per Package
Celotex Adhesives Packed for Shipment.		
No. 1 Heavy Body (Plastic) A heavy bodied waterproof adhesive for use in applying Celotex to rough or smooth surfaces, with or without supplementary nailing.	5-Gallon Can 2-Gallon Can 1-Gallon Can 4 1-Gallon Cans (In Case) 6 1-Gallon Cans (In Case) (Allow approximately 80 sq. ft. per gallon)	68 lbs. 32 lbs. 16 lbs. 62 lbs. 90 lbs.
No. 2 Light Body (Alcohol Base) A light bodied waterproof adhesive for use in applying Celotex to smooth surfaces in conjunction with supplementary nailing.	5-Gallon Can 2-Gallon Can 1-Gallon Can 4 1-Gallon Cans (In Case) 6 1-Gallon Cans (In Case) (Allow approximately 100 sq. ft. per gallon)	64 lbs. 29 lbs. 15 lbs. 58 lbs. 84 lbs.

ORDERING CELOTEX ANNEALED, GALVANIZED WIRE SCREENING

Name and Treatment of Product	Package	Weight Per Package
Annealed, Galvanized Wire Screening. Used as joint reinforcement when Celotex Building Board is applied as a base for wallpaper or plastic paint.	3 1/2" Wide. In 200 lineal ft. rolls	5 lbs. per roll

CELOTEX FOOTAGE TABLE

SQUARE FOOTAGE OF SURFACE AREA

1/2" CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

1/4" CELOTEX PANEL BOARD

1/8" AND 3/16" CELOTEX HARD BOARD

1/4" CELOTEX STUDIO BOARD

(6 Pcs. per Bdl. when Wrapped)

Bdls.	Pcs.	4x6	4x7	4x8	4x9	4x10	4x12
1	6	144	168	192	216	240	288
2	12	288	336	384	432	480	576
3	18	432	504	576	648	720	864
4	24	576	672	768	864	960	1152
5	30	720	840	960	1080	1200	1440
6	36	864	1008	1152	1296	1440	1728
7	42	1008	1176	1344	1512	1680	2016
8	48	1152	1344	1536	1728	1920	2304
9	54	1296	1512	1728	1944	2160	2592
10	60	1440	1680	1920	2160	2400	2880
11	66	1584	1848	2112	2376	2640	3168
12	72	1728	2016	2304	2592	2880	3456
13	78	1872	2184	2496	2808	3120	3744
14	84	2016	2352	2688	3024	3360	4032
15	90	2160	2520	2880	3240	3600	4320
16	96	2304	2688	3072	3456	3840	4608
17	102	2448	2856	3264	3672	4080	4896
18	108	2592	3024	3456	3888	4320	5184
19	114	2736	3192	3648	4104	4560	5472
20	120	2880	3360	3840	4320	4800	5760
21	126	3024	3528	4032	4536	5040	6048
22	132	3168	3696	4224	4752	5280	6336
23	138	3312	3864	4416	4968	5520	6624
24	144	3456	4032	4608	5184	5760	6912
25	150	3600	4200	4800	5400	6000	7200
26	156	3744	4368	4992	5616	6240	7488
27	162	3888	4536	5184	5832	6480	7776
28	168	4032	4704	5376	6048	6720	8064
29	174	4176	4872	5568	6264	6960	8352
30	180	4320	5040	5760	6480	7200	8640
31	186	4464	5208	5952	6696	7440	8928
32	192	4608	5376	6144	6912	7680	9216
33	198	4752	5544	6336	7128	7920	9504
34	204	4896	5712	6528	7344	8160	9792
35	210	5040	5880	6720	7560	8400	10080
36	216	5184	6048	6912	7776	8640	10368
37	222	5328	6216	7104	7992	8880	10656
38	228	5472	6384	7296	8208	9120	10944
39	234	5616	6552	7488	8424	9360	11232
40	240	5760	6720	7680	8640	9600	11520
41	246	5904	6888	7872	8856	9840	11808
42	252	6048	7056	8064	9072	10080	12096
43	258	6192	7224	8256	9288	10320	12384
44	264	6336	7392	8448	9504	10560	12672
45	270	6480	7560	8640	9720	10800	12960
46	276	6624	7728	8832	9936	11040	13248
47	282	6768	7896	9024	10152	11280	13536
48	288	6912	8064	9216	10368	11520	13824
49	294	7056	8232	9408	10584	11760	14112
50	300	7200	8400	9600	10800	12000	14400

1" CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

(4 Pcs. per Bdl. when Wrapped)

Bdle.	Pcs.	4x6	4x7	4x8	4x8½	4x9	4x9½	4x10	4x12
1	4	96	112	128	136	144	152	160	192
2	8	192	224	256	272	288	304	320	384
3	12	288	336	384	408	432	456	480	576
4	16	384	448	512	544	576	608	640	768
5	20	480	560	640	680	720	760	800	960
6	24	576	672	768	816	864	912	960	1152
7	28	672	784	896	952	1008	1064	1120	1344
8	32	768	896	1024	1088	1152	1216	1280	1536
9	36	864	1008	1152	1224	1296	1368	1440	1728
10	40	960	1120	1280	1360	1440	1520	1600	1920
11	44	1056	1232	1408	1496	1584	1672	1760	2112
12	48	1152	1344	1536	1632	1728	1824	1920	2304
13	52	1248	1456	1664	1768	1872	1976	2080	2496
14	56	1344	1568	1792	1904	2016	2128	2240	2688
15	60	1440	1680	1920	2040	2160	2280	2400	2880
16	64	1536	1792	2048	2176	2304	2432	2560	3072
17	68	1632	1904	2176	2312	2448	2584	2720	3264
18	72	1728	2016	2304	2448	2592	2736	2880	3456
19	76	1824	2128	2432	2584	2736	2888	3040	3648
20	80	1920	2240	2560	2720	2880	3040	3200	3840
21	84	2016	2352	2688	2856	3024	3192	3360	4032
22	88	2112	2464	2816	2992	3168	3344	3520	4224
23	92	2208	2576	2944	3128	3312	3496	3680	4416
24	96	2304	2688	3072	3264	3456	3648	3840	4608
25	100	2400	2800	3200	3400	3600	3800	4000	4800

CELOTEX MOULDINGS

Moulding Number	No. of Pieces Per Carton	Lineal Feet Per Carton
100	18	162
101	18	162
102	18	162
103	12	108
105	18	162
110	20	180
111	24	216
120	20	180
121	18	162
130	18	162
150	18	162
151	18	162
200	25	100
210	25	100

CELOTEX TEXTBORD

(10 Pcs. per Bdl.)

SIZE — 6" x 8'.....	40 sq. ft. per Bundle
SIZE — 9" x 8'.....	60 sq. ft. per Bundle
SIZE — 12" x 8'.....	80 sq. ft. per Bundle
SIZE — 6" x 10'.....	50 sq. ft. per Bundle
SIZE — 9" x 10'.....	75 sq. ft. per Bundle
SIZE — 12" x 10'.....	100 sq. ft. per Bundle

CELOTEX FINISH PLANK

1/2" THICK

Footage per Bundle

	6"	8"	10"	12"	16"
8'	80	106.66	66.66	80	106.66
9'	90	120	75	90	120
10'	100	133.33	83.33	100	133.33
12'	120	160	100	120	160
Pcs. per Bdl.	20	20	10	10	10

CELOTEX TILE BOARD

SIZES	Pieces Per Bundle	Footage Per Bundle
12" x 12"	60	30
12" x 24"	30	30
16" x 16"	50	88.89
16" x 32"	30	53.33
18" x 48"	15	54
24" x 24"	30	56
24" x 48"	15	56

CELOTEX HARD BOARD SHORTS, CELOTEX PANEL BOARD SHORTS AND CELOTEX STUDIO BOARD SHORTS

Bdls.	Pcs.	2' x 4'	3' x 4'	4' x 4'
1	10	80	120	160
2	20	160	240	320
3	30	240	360	480
4	40	320	480	640
5	50	400	600	800
6	60	480	720	960
7	70	560	840	1120
8	80	640	960	1280
9	90	720	1080	1440
10	100	800	1200	1600
11	110	880	1320	1760
12	120	960	1440	1920
13	130	1040	1560	2080
14	140	1120	1680	2240
15	150	1200	1800	2400

CELOTEX HARD BOARD

4' x 12' Only

1/4" AND 3/16" THICKNESS

3 Pieces per Bdl. — 144 sq. ft.

CELOTEX HARDBOARD TILE

4' x 8'

1/8" Thickness—6 Pcs. per Bdl.—192 sq. ft.

4' x 10'

1/8" Thickness—6 Pcs. per Bdl.—240 sq. ft.

4' x 12'

1/8" Thickness—6 Pcs. per Bdl.—288 sq. ft.

3/16" Thickness—5 Pcs. per Bdl.—240 sq. ft.

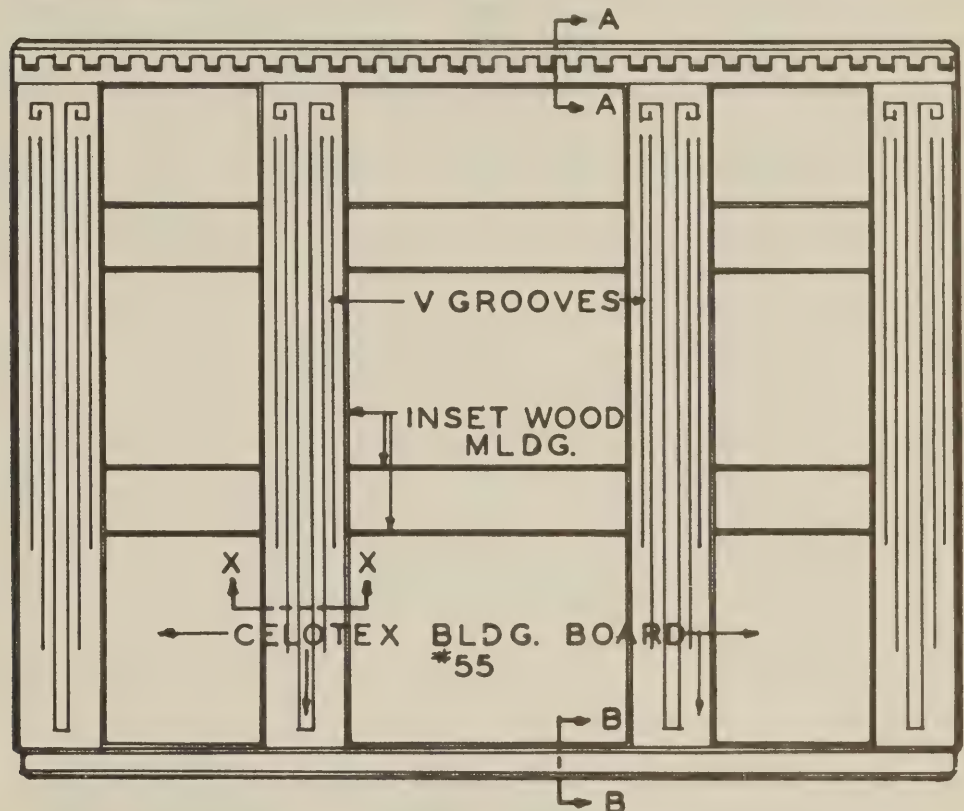
The above data is subject to change without notice—consult your Celotex dealer before ordering.

INTERIORS WITH BEAUTY, COMFORT AND QUIET

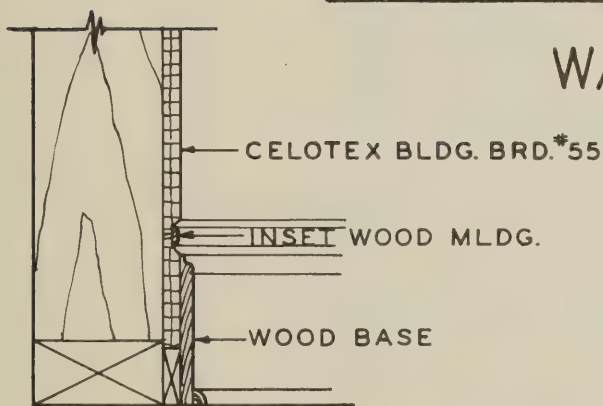
To assist you in carrying out the wall designs of the rooms photographed in full color in the Celotex interior finish book entitled "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet," the detail drawings of these treatments are shown on the following pages.

NEO-CLASSIC PERIOD HALL

Shown on the cover of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



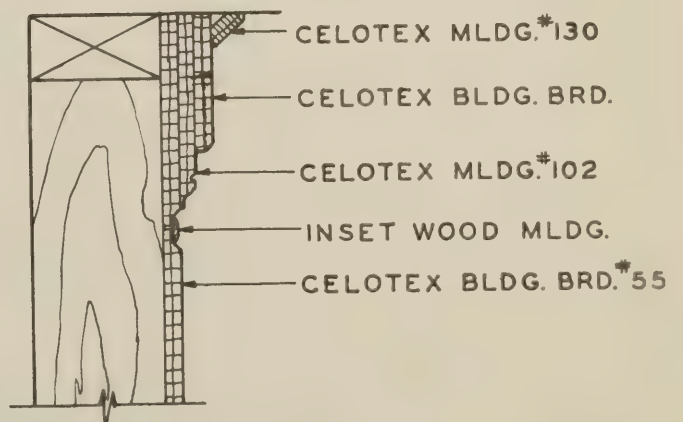
WALL ELEVATION



SECTION B-B
BASE DETAIL



SECTION X-X
PILASTER DETAIL

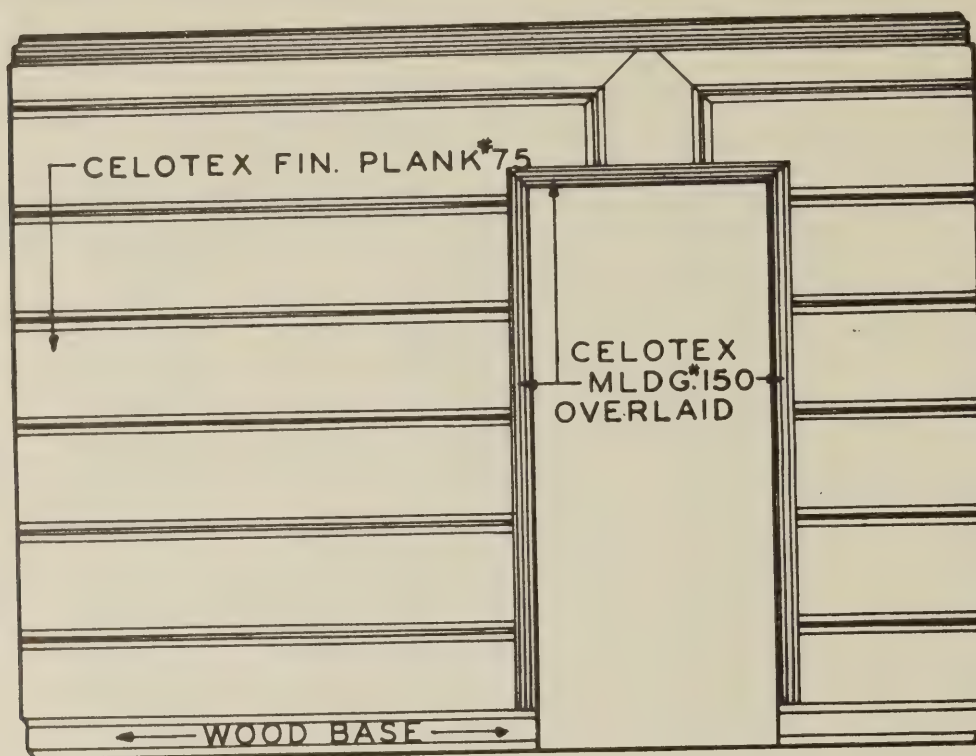


SECTION A-A
CORNICE DETAIL

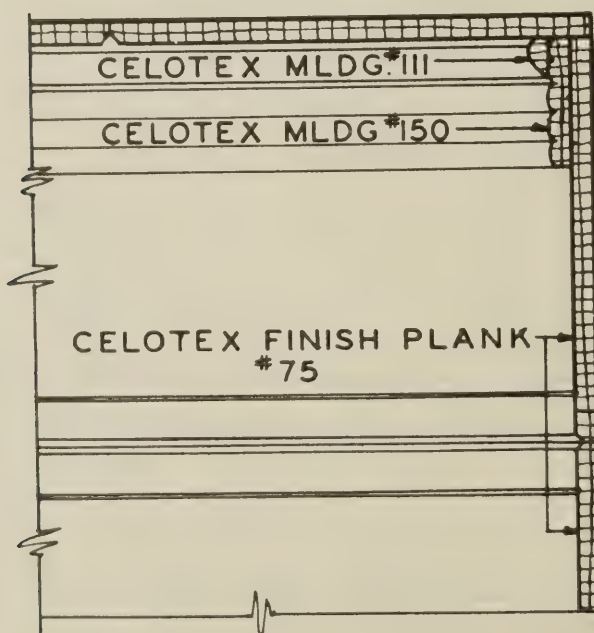
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

MODERN PERIOD LIVING ROOM

Shown on page 2 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



WALL ELEVATION

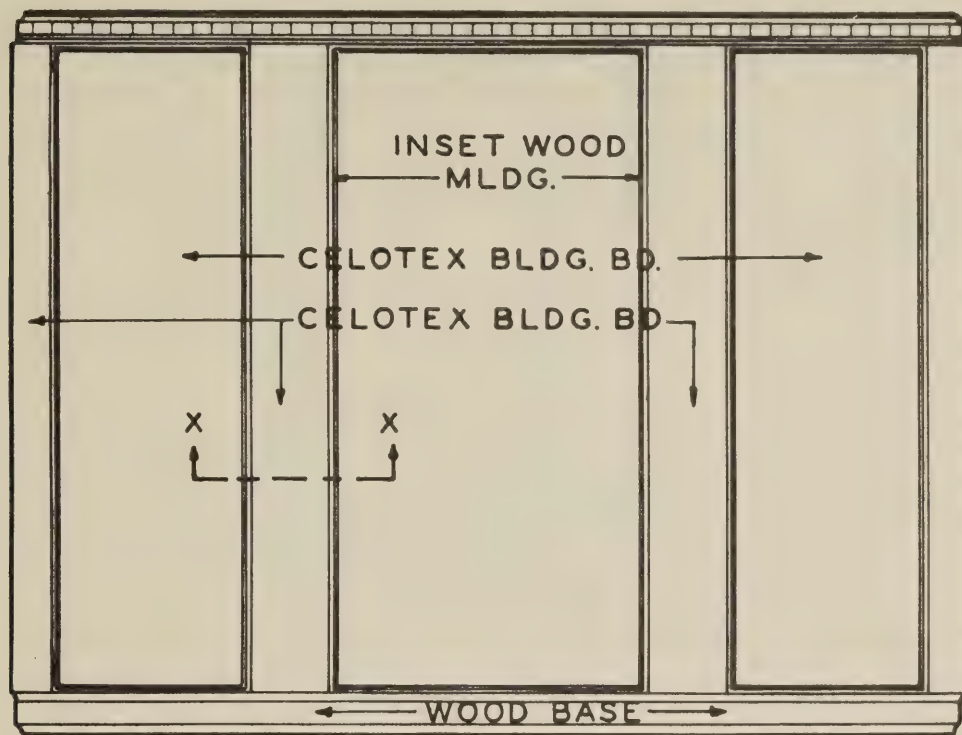


CORNICE DETAIL

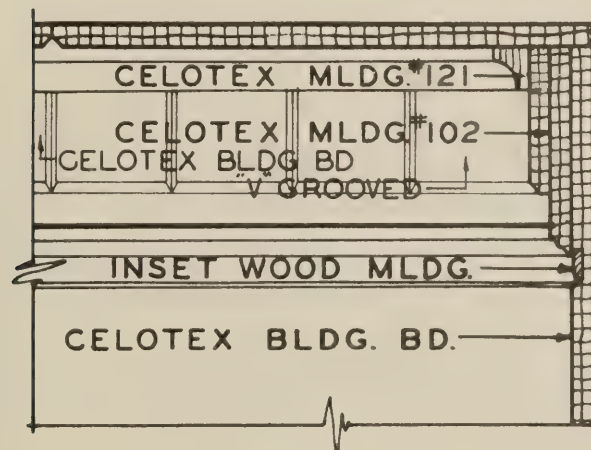
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

FRENCH PERIOD LIVING ROOM

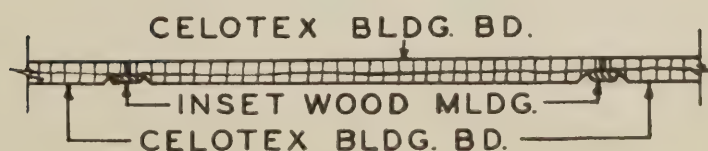
Shown on page 9 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



WALL ELEVATION



CORNICE DETAIL

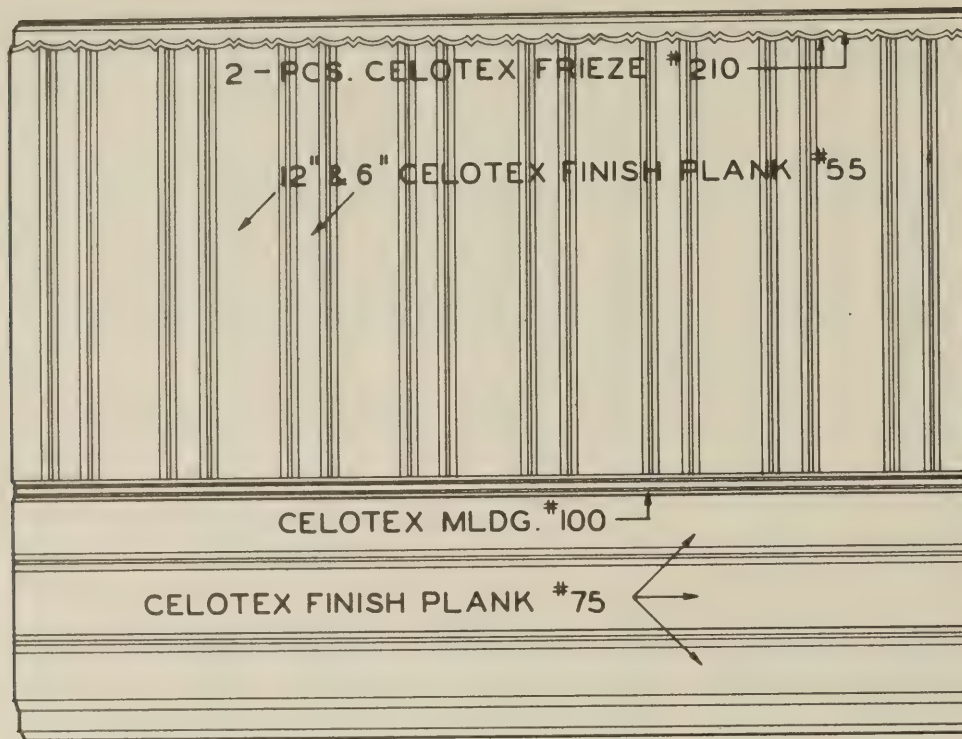


SECTION X-X

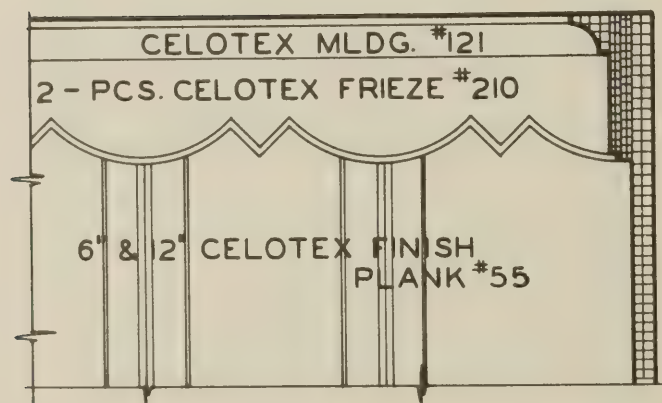
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

ENGLISH PROVINCIAL LIVING ROOM

Shown on page 6 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



WALL ELEVATION

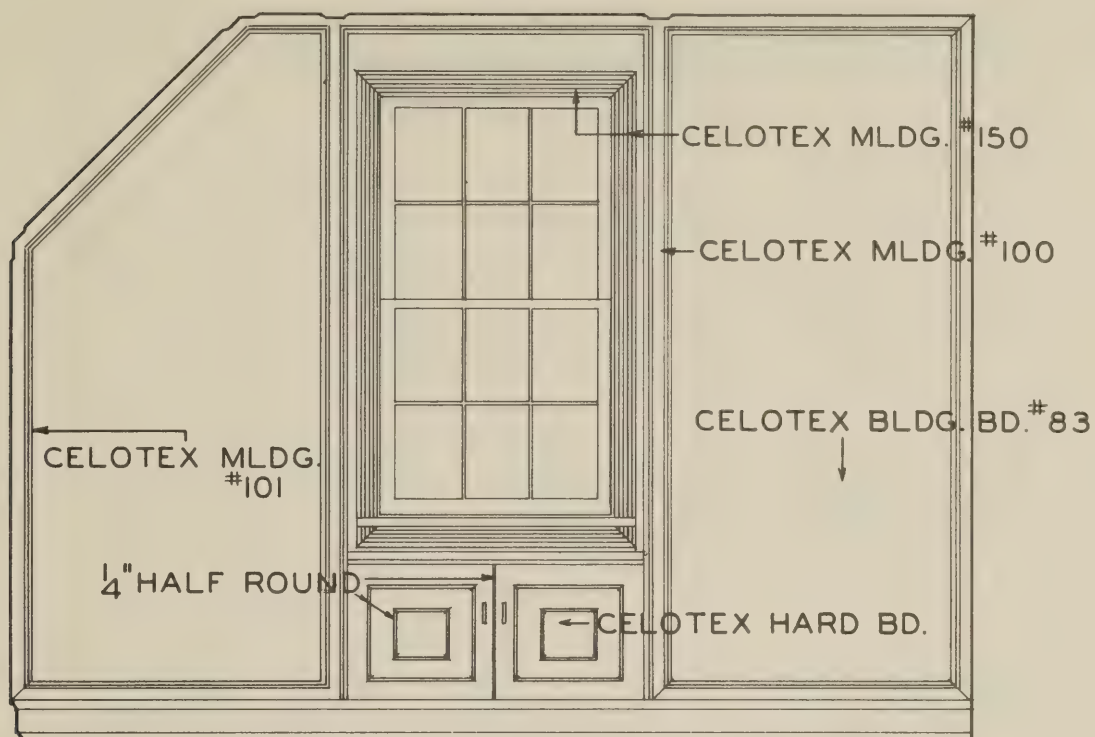


SECTION THRU CORNICE

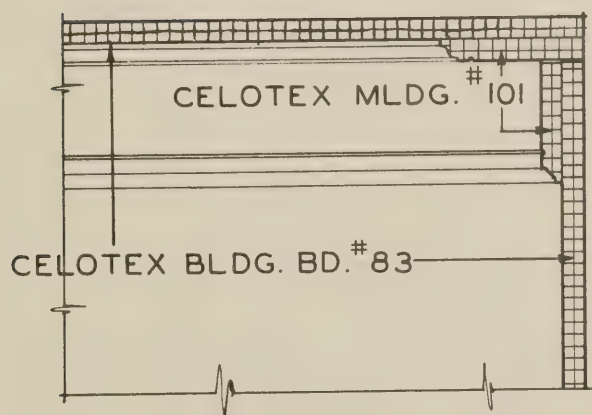
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

COLONIAL PERIOD — ATTIC ROOM

Shown on page 7 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



WALL ELEVATION

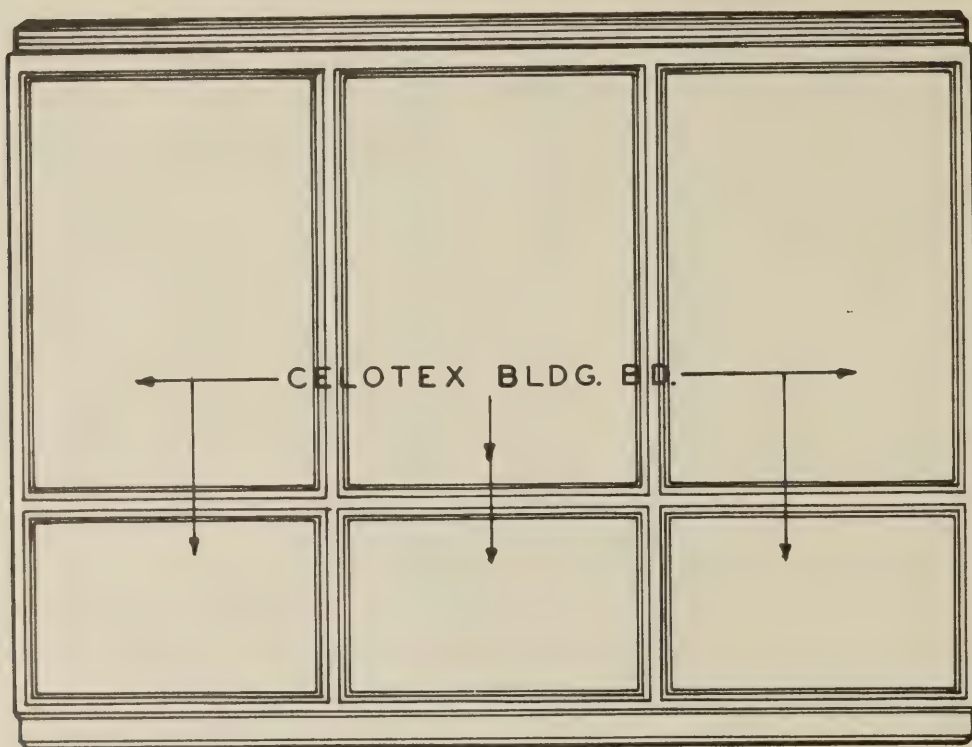


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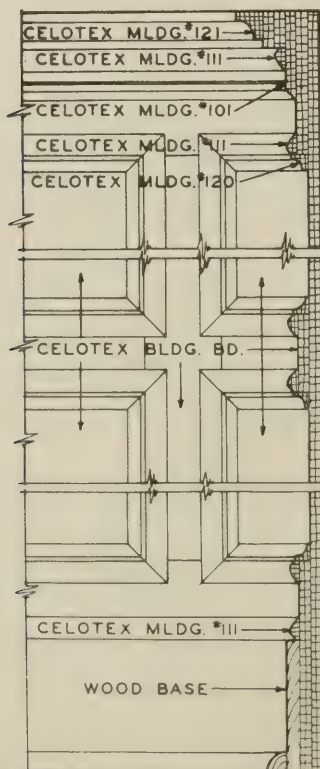
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

GEORGIAN PERIOD DINING ROOM

Shown on page 10 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



WALL ELEVATION



WALL SECTION

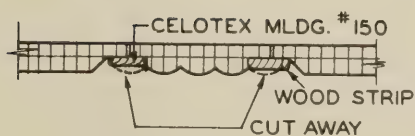
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

MODERN STORE — SHOE SALON

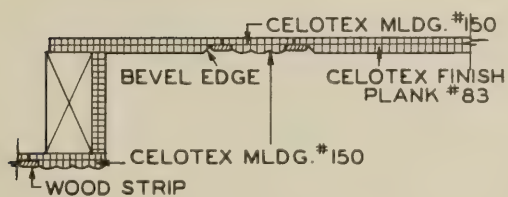
Shown on page 21 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



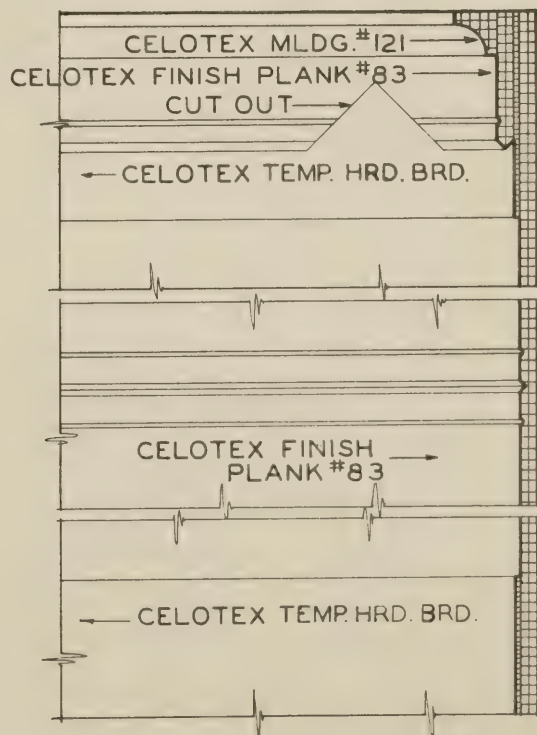
WALL ELEVATION



INSET WOOD MLDG.
DETAIL



SECTION X-X

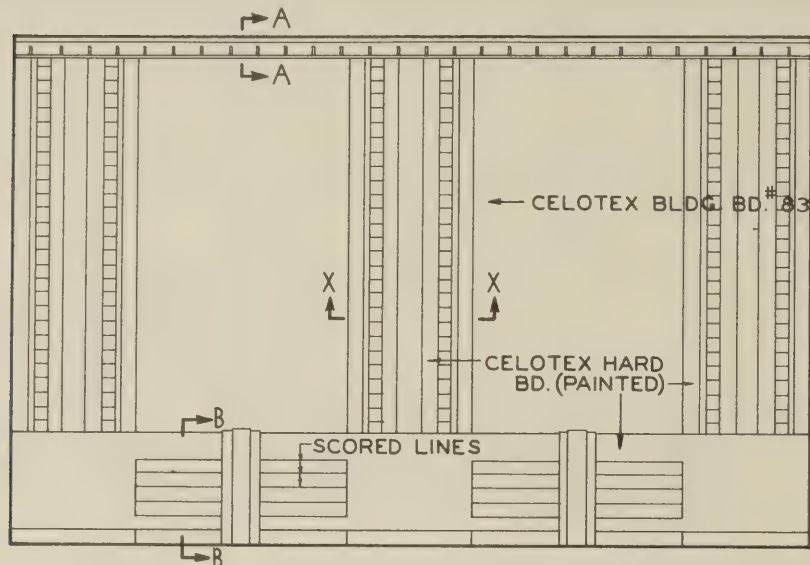


SECTION THRU WALL

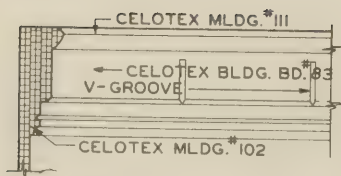
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

MODERN RESTAURANT

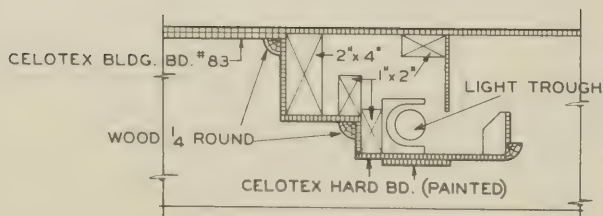
Shown on page 22 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



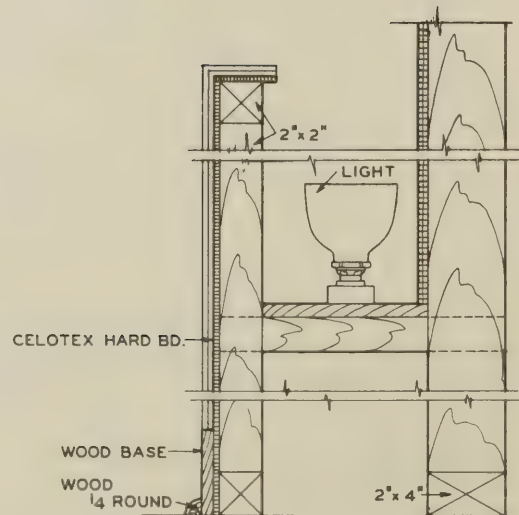
WALL ELEVATION



SECTION A-A



SECTION X-X

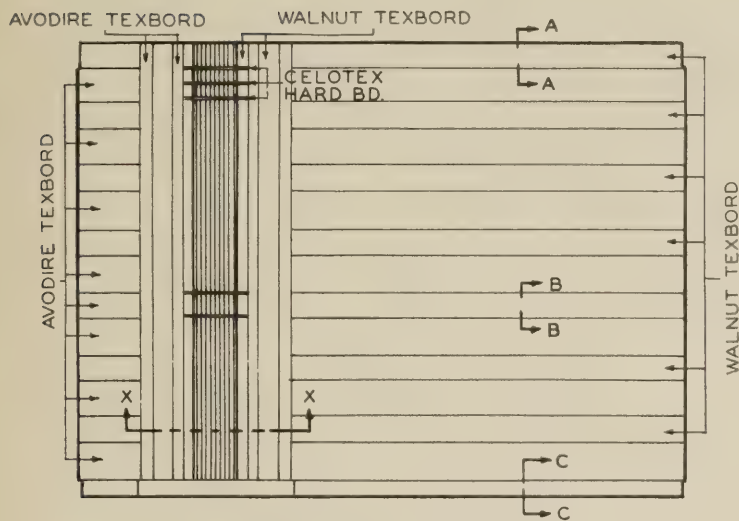


SECTION B-B

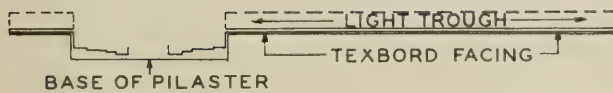
DETAILS OF APPLICATION IN INTERIOR FINISH BOOK

MODERN THEATRE LOBBY

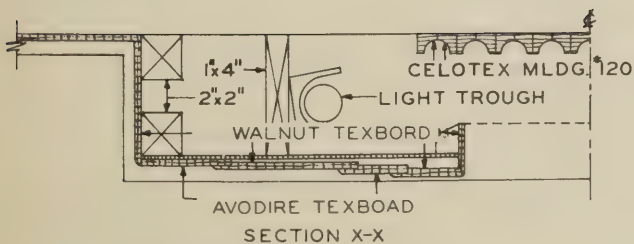
Shown on page 25 of "Interiors with Beauty, Comfort and Quiet."



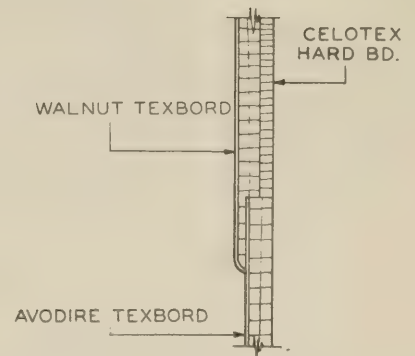
WALL ELEVATION



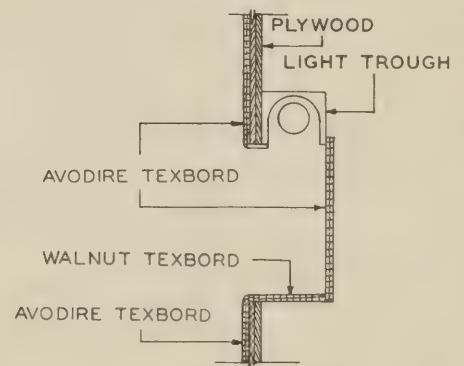
PLAN



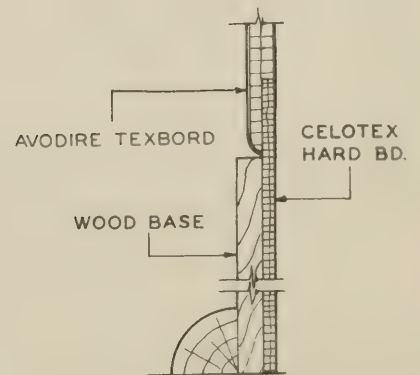
PILASTER DETAIL



SECTION A-A
CORNICE DETAIL

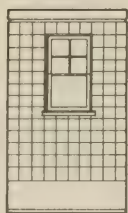


SECTION B-B
LIGHT DETAIL



SECTION C-C
BASE DETAIL

TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

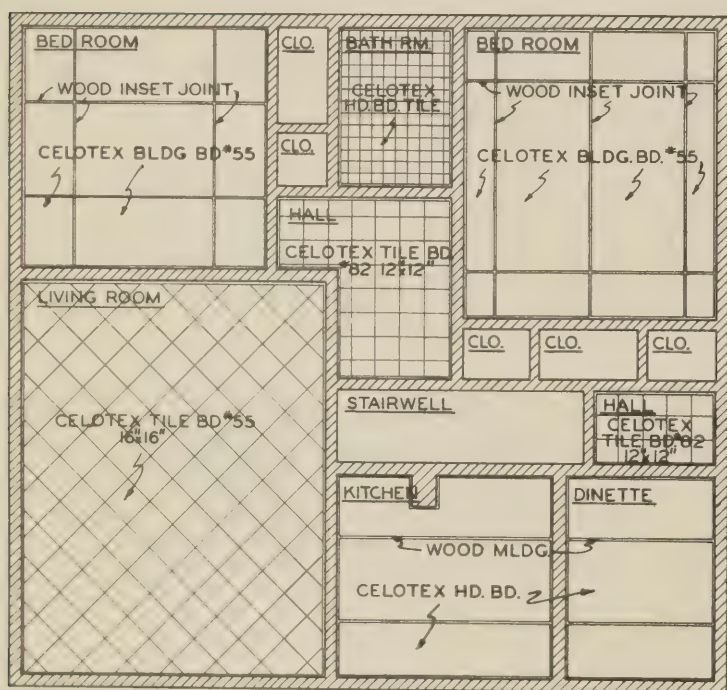


BATH

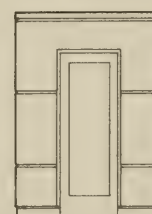
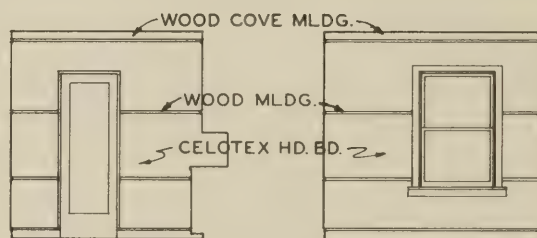
One home completely finished with Celotex products on walls and ceilings. Different treatments in each room give this home a distinctive quality.



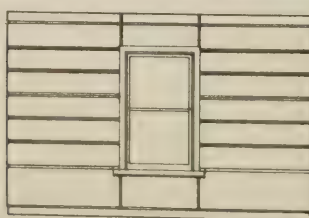
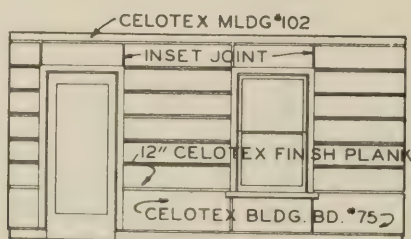
BED ROOM



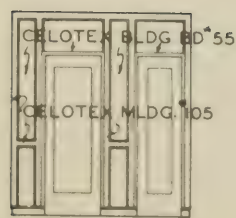
CEILING PLAN



DINETTE



LIVING ROOM



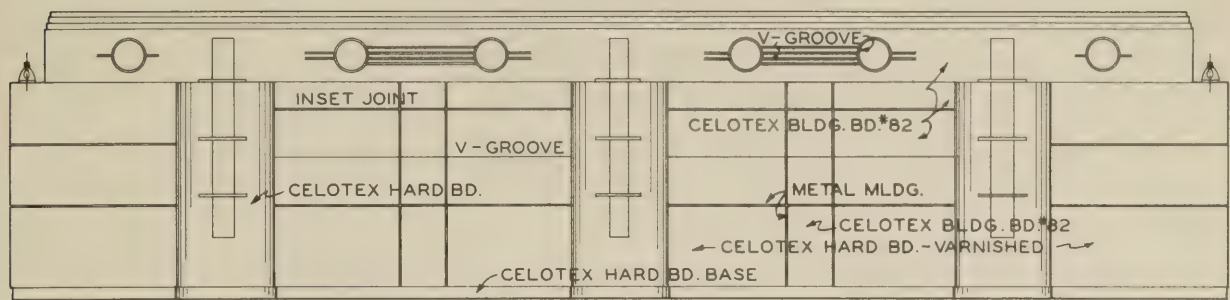
HALL



KITCHEN

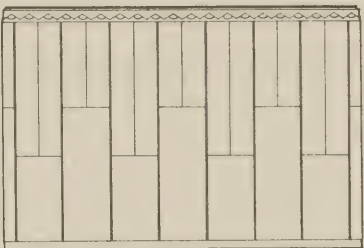
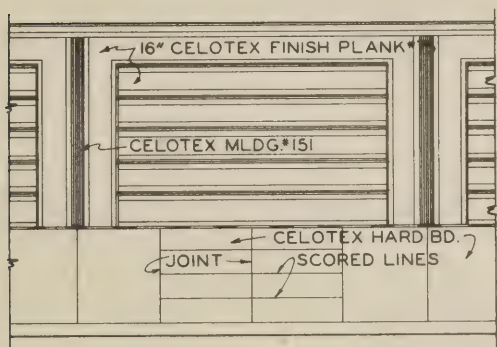
TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

A NIGHT CLUB APPLICATION

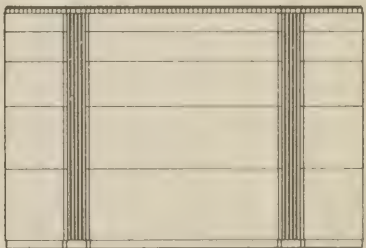
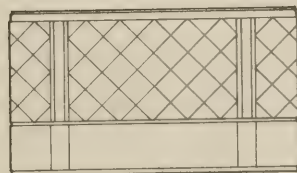
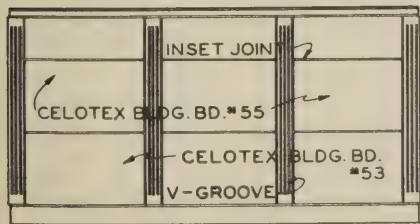
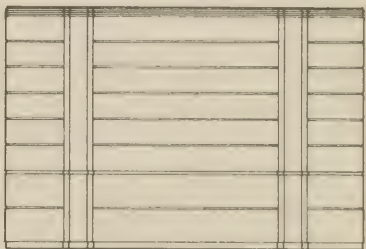
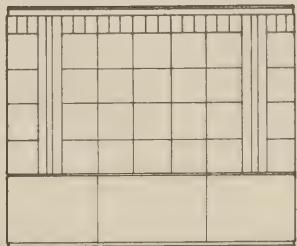
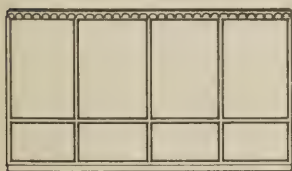


WALL ELEVATION

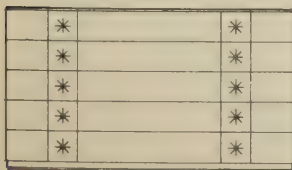
VARIOUS WALL APPLICATIONS



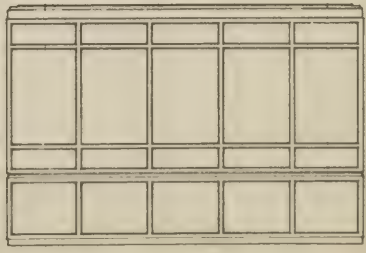
VERTICAL WIDE SPACING
USING CELOTEX MOLDINGS



HORIZONTAL REGULAR SPACING
USING V GROOVE TREATMENT

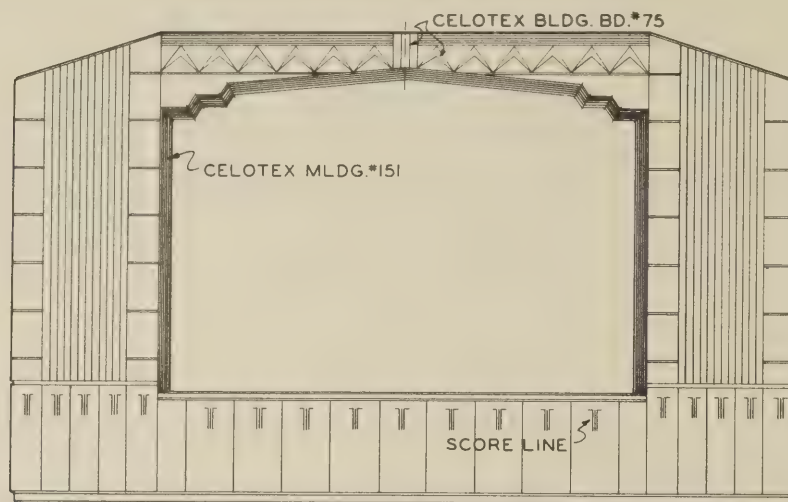


HORIZONTAL REGULAR SPACING
USING SMALL BRIGHT MOLDINGS

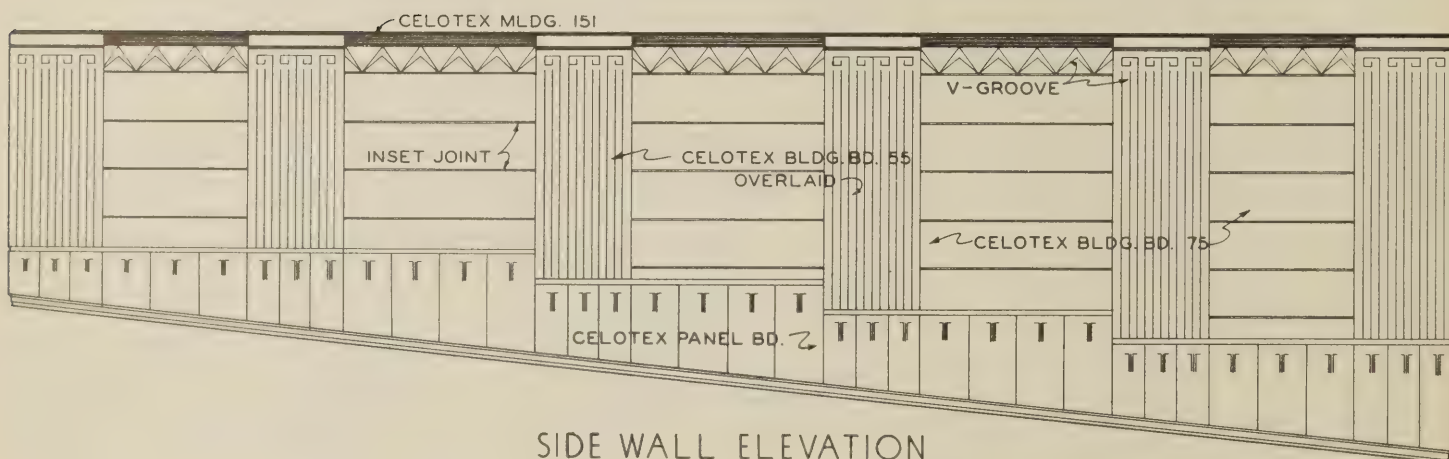


TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

A THEATRE APPLICATION

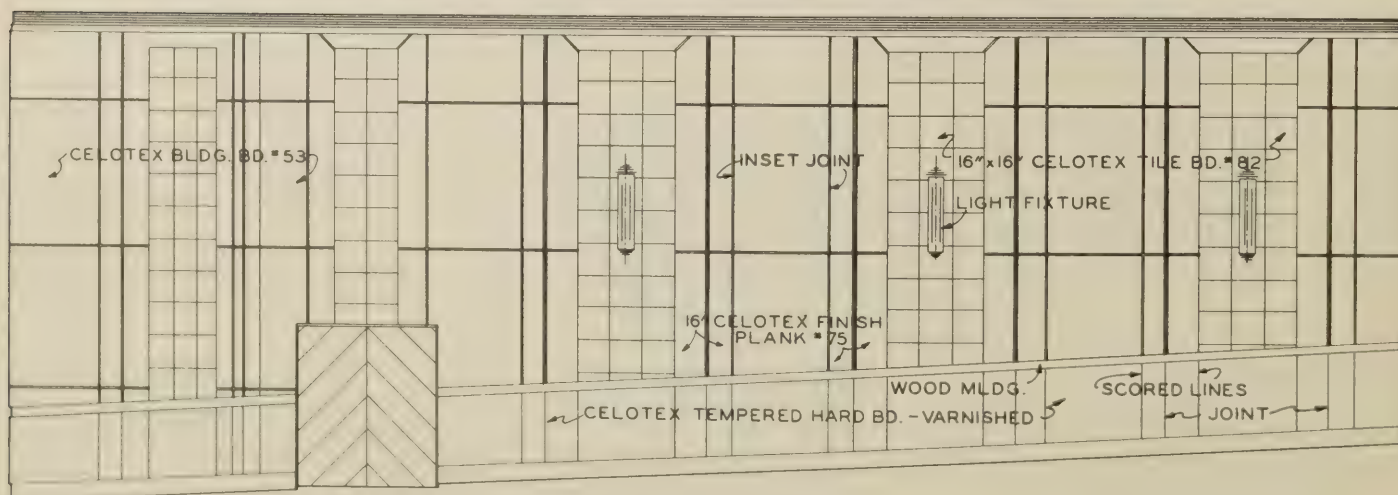


STAGE ELEVATION



SIDE WALL ELEVATION

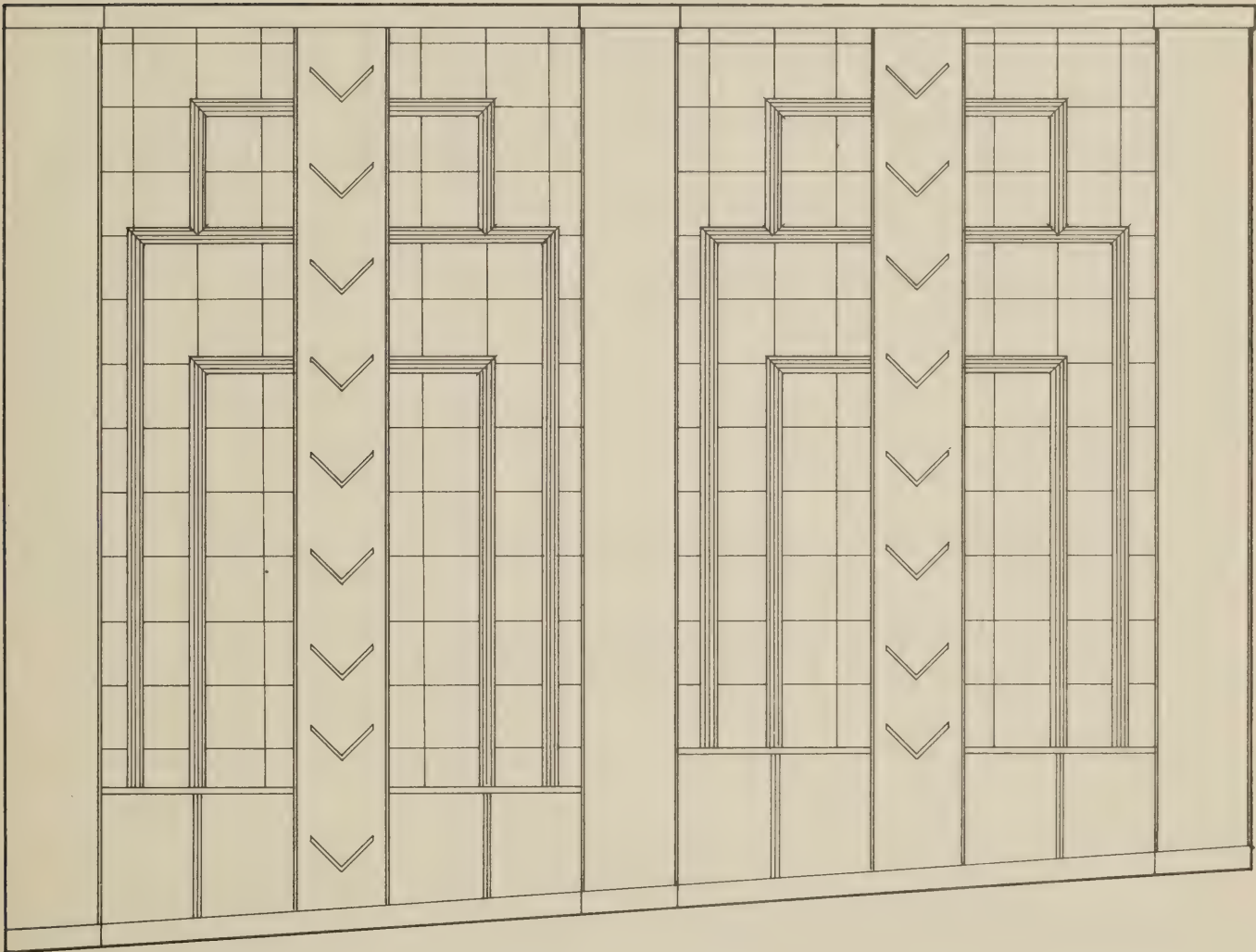
ANOTHER TYPICAL THEATRE APPLICATION



SIDE WALL ELEVATION

TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

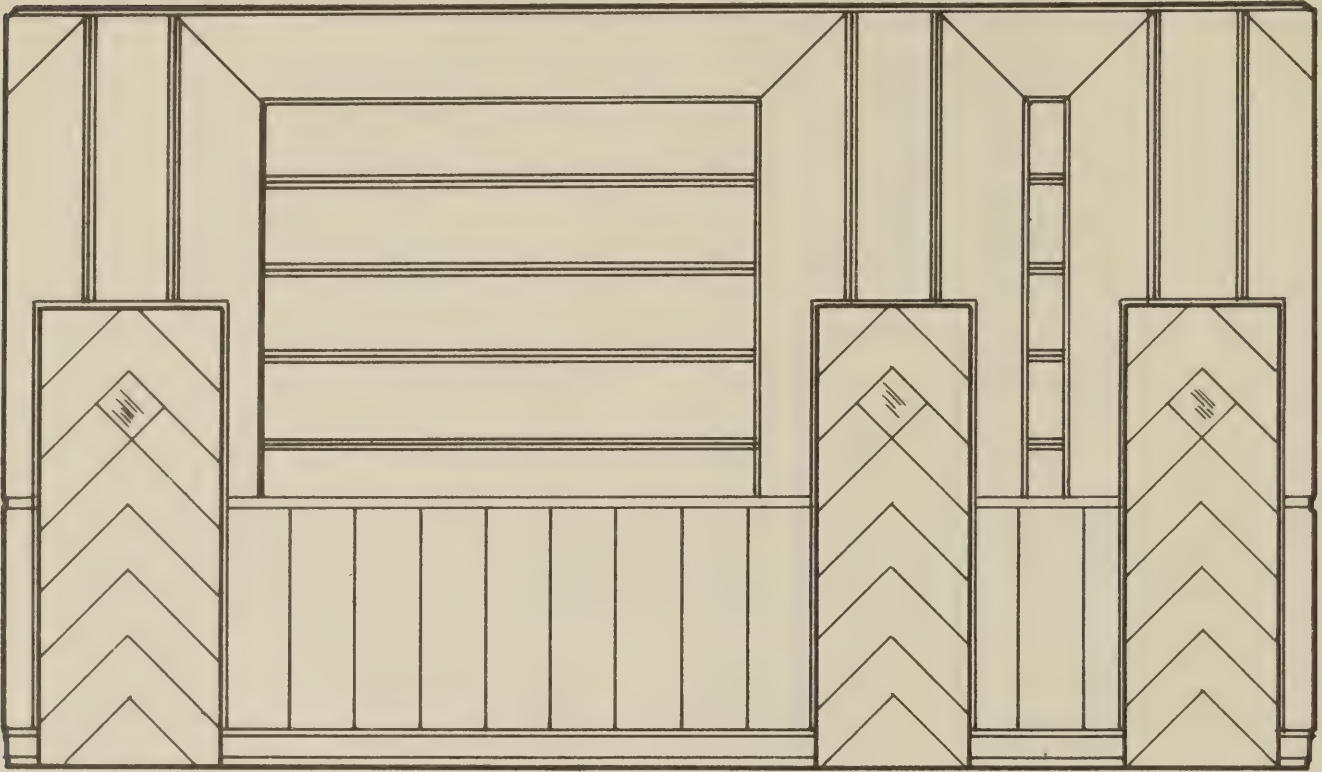
ANOTHER TYPICAL THEATRE APPLICATION



A SECTION OF A SIDE WALL ELEVATION

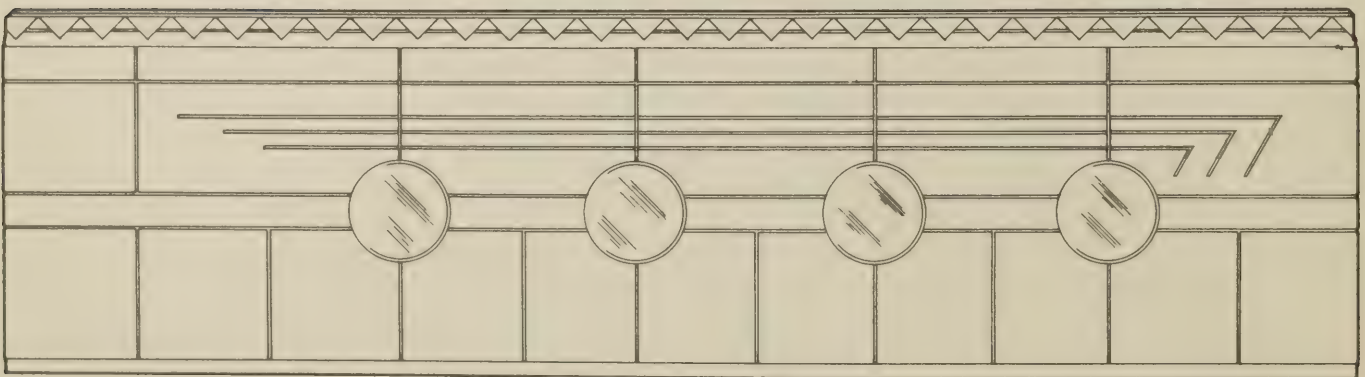
TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

A RESTAURANT APPLICATION



WALL WITH DOORS TREATED TO
CONFORM TO DESIGN

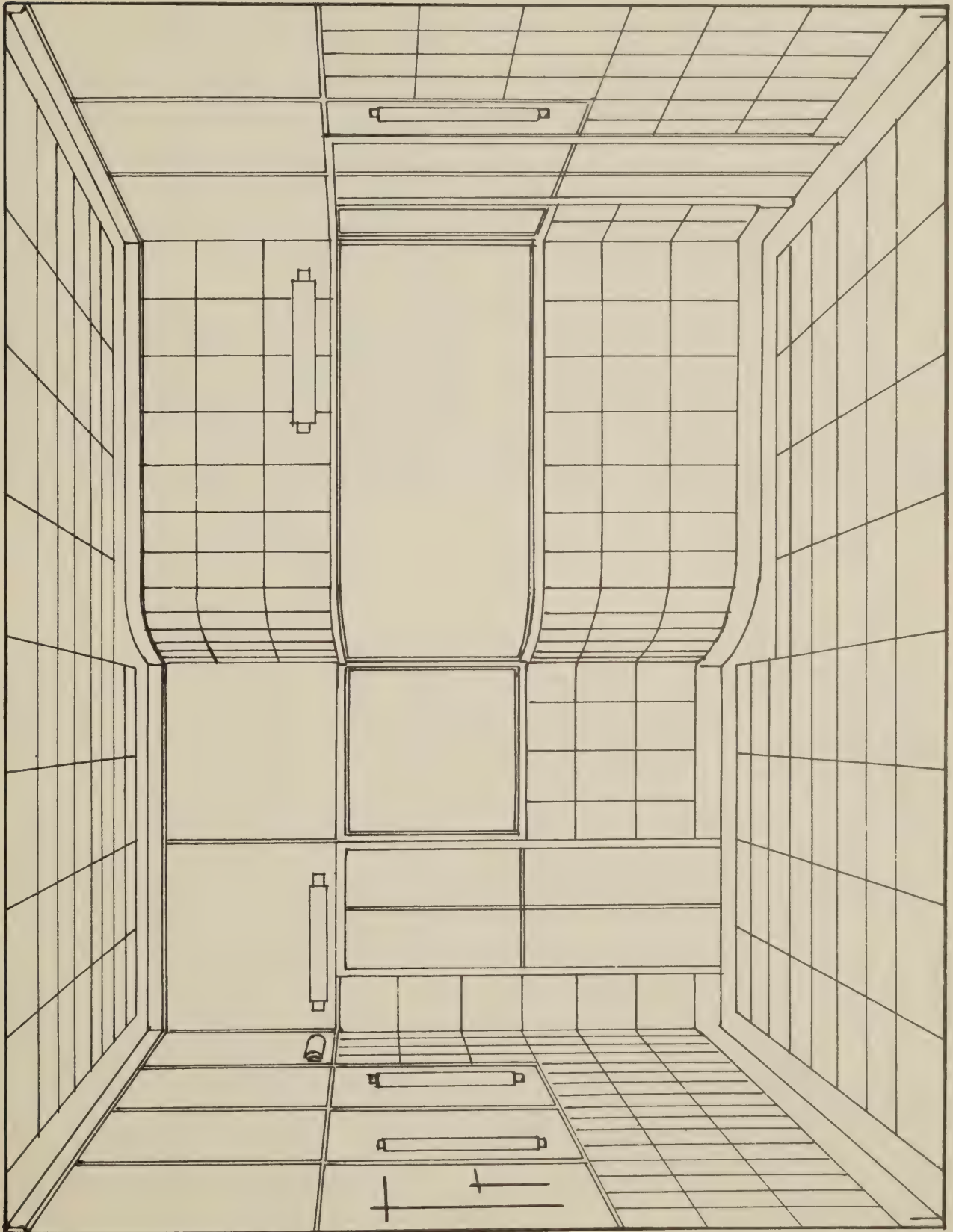
ANOTHER TYPICAL RESTAURANT APPLICATION



WALL WITH MIRRORS SPACED TO BE
OVER SMALL TABLES

TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

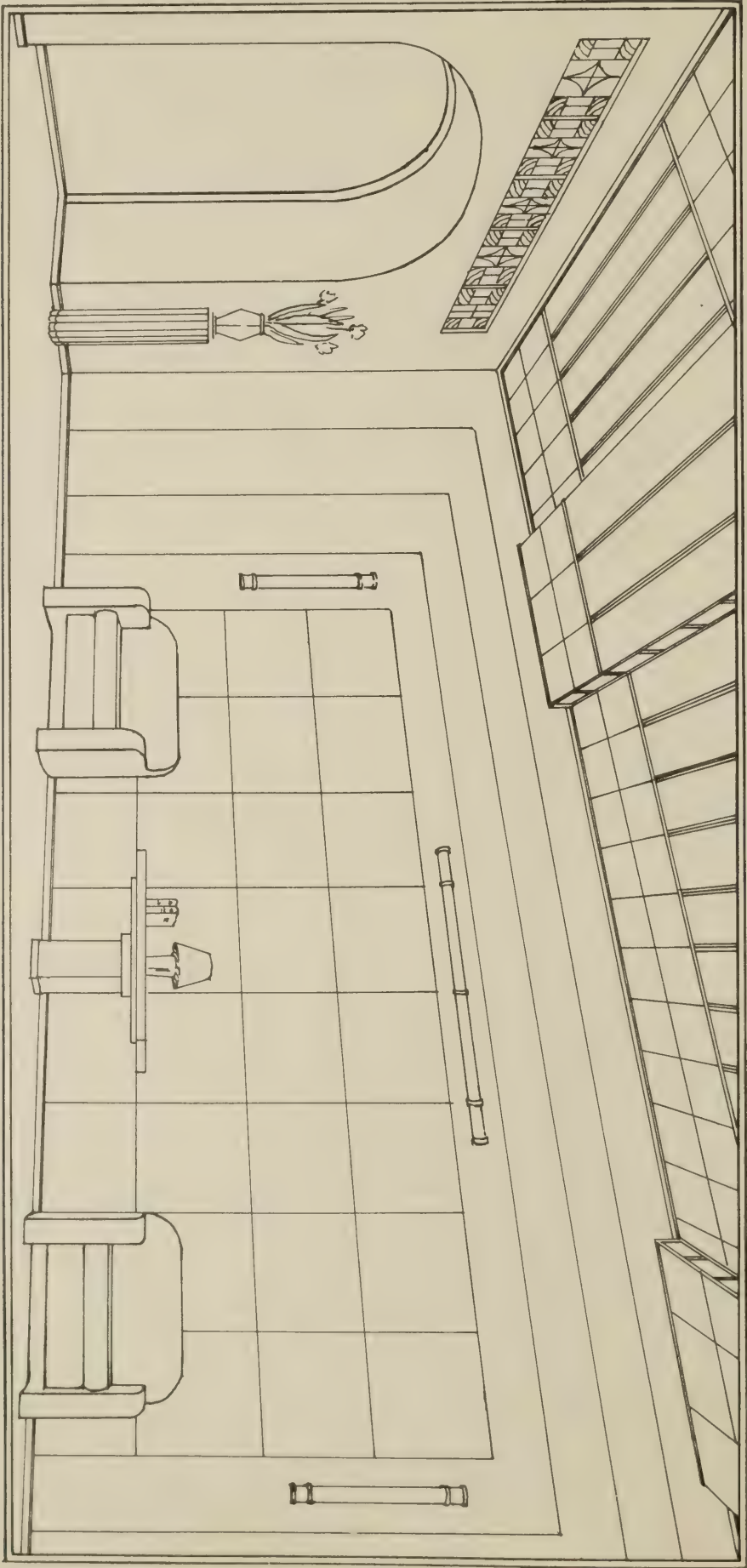
A BROADCASTING STUDIO APPLICATION



WALL AND CEILING APPLICATION—SUITABLE FOR OFFICES, STORES OR THEATRES

TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

TYPICAL WALL AND CEILING APPLICATION FOR RECEPTION ROOM



TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

WALL



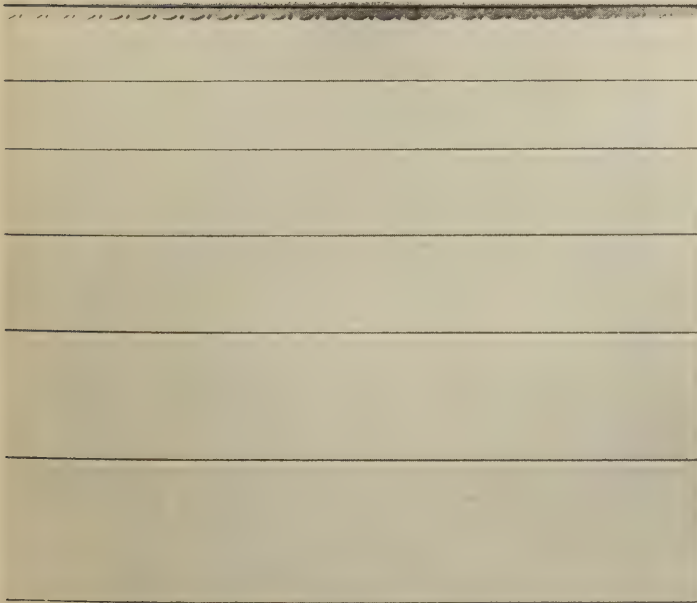
CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD WITH MOULDINGS

WALL



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD WITH MOULDINGS

WALL



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD GROOVED

CEILING



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD GROOVED
AND COMBINED WITH MOULDING

TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

CEILING



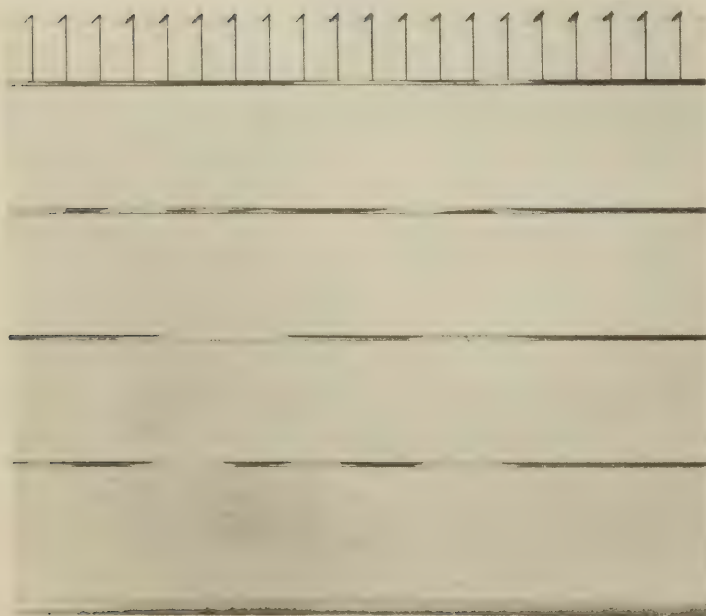
CELOTEX ORNAMENTS ON GROOVED
CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD

WALL



CELOTEX FINISH PLANK WITH BUILDING
BOARD, MOULDINGS, AND ORNAMENTS

WALL



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD AND
METAL MOULDINGS

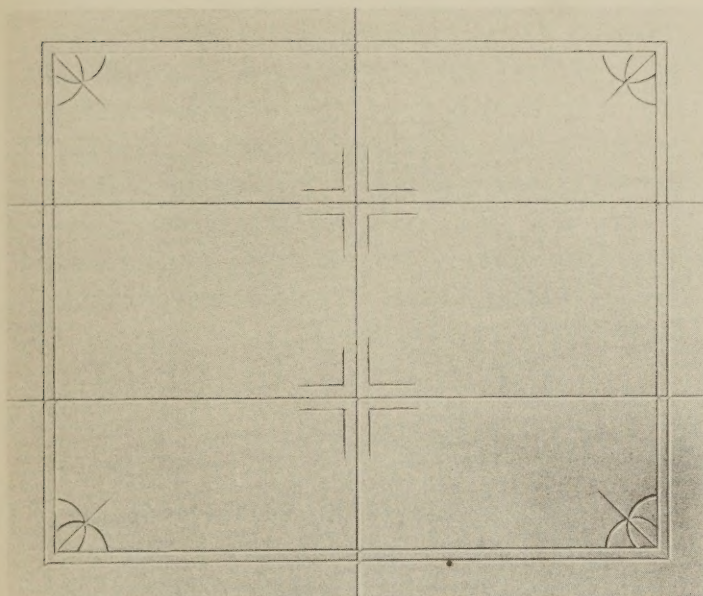
WALL



CELOTEX TILE BOARD IN ASHLAR PATTERN

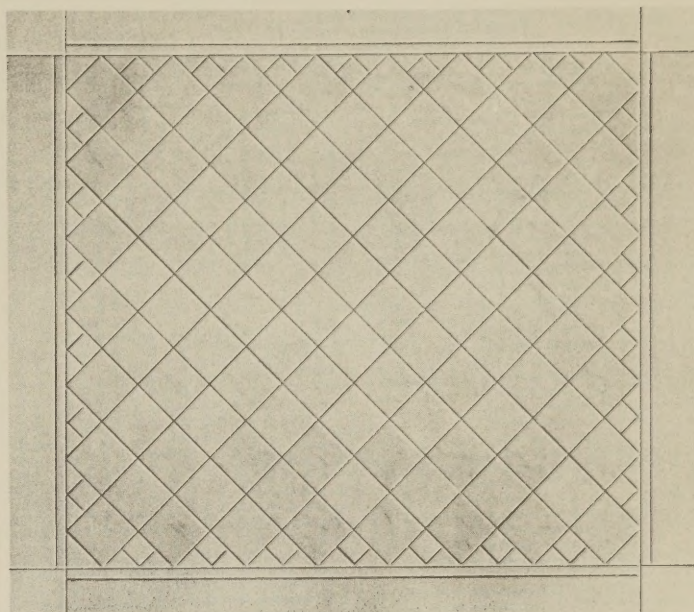
TYPICAL INTERIOR FINISH INSTALLATIONS

CEILING



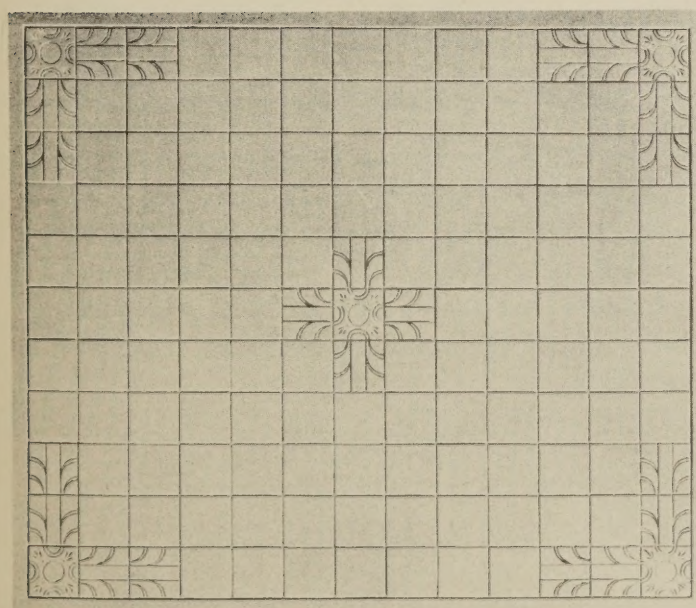
CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD GROOVED
TO CONCEAL JOINTS AND
ADD DESIGN

CEILING



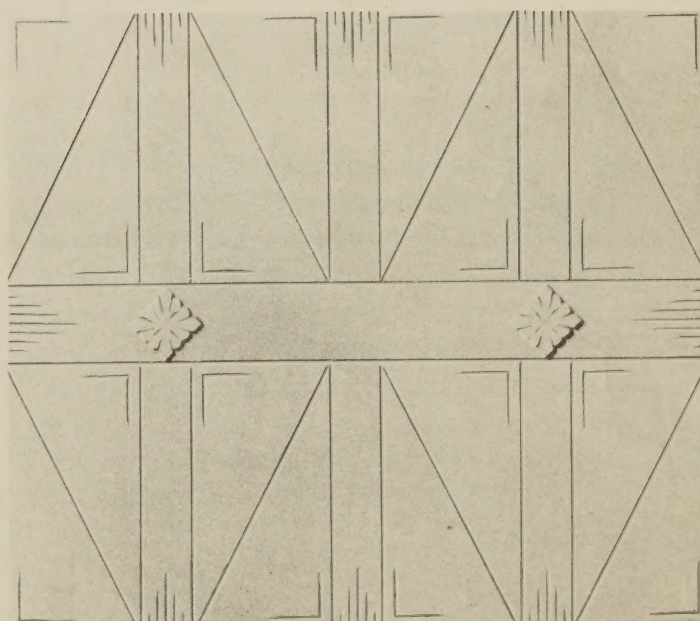
CELOTEX TILE BOARD
AND BUILDING BOARD

CEILING



CELOTEX TILE BOARD
AND CELOTEX ORNAMENTS

CEILING



CELOTEX BUILDING BOARD
GROOVED AND FINISHED WITH
CELOTEX ORNAMENTS

OTHER CELOTEX PRODUCTS

Application instructions are enclosed in the packages when shipped.

CELOTEX VAPOR-SEAL INSULATING SHEATHING

Celotex Vapor-seal Insulating Sheathing comes in big, rigid boards of cane fibre, light in weight and easy to apply. It does three jobs at one low cost—builds, insulates and vapor seals. Both sides and all edges asphalt coated—the side facing framework is additionally treated with aluminum as a vapor seal. Fits tight; stays put; cuts fuel bills permanently. **And it's guaranteed in writing for the life of the building!***

CELOTEX VAPOR-SEAL LATH

Celotex Vapor-seal Lath provides both insulation and vapor barrier. $\frac{1}{2}$ inch Lath has vapor barrier of asphalt and aluminum coating on the side facing the studs—1 inch has vapor barrier in the middle, approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from each surface. 1 inch thickness recommended for top floor ceilings. Vapor-seal Lath eliminates lath marks and reduces plaster cracking to a minimum—applies the same as regular Celotex Lath and has same strong plaster bonding qualities. **And it's guaranteed in writing!***

CELOTEX LATH

Celotex Insulating Lath replaces ordinary lath as a plaster base. Insures lasting beauty in walls and ceilings, permanent freedom from lath marks, and reduces likelihood of cracking—**plus** permanent insulation—at a single low cost. Easy to nail and cut with ordinary lather's hatchet; bonds to plaster securely. **And it's guaranteed in writing!***

CELOTEX CEMESTO

Celotex Cemesto Board consists of Celotex from $\frac{1}{2}$ " to 4" thick, surfaced on one or both surfaces with a $\frac{1}{8}$ " thick layer of cement-asbestos. Makes possible erection of **finished wall in one operation**. Cement-asbestos facing is securely bonded to Celotex core with water-resisting binder. Combines hard surface, fire resistance, moisture resistance, and permanent insulation value; suitable for interior or exterior use.

CELOTEX FLEXCELL

This special Celotex Board, **thoroughly impregnated with a durable water-proof asphaltic compound**, is used wherever expansion joints are indicated in concrete work. It will not extrude under regular pressure because it permits compression without displacement. Bonds firmly to concrete; re-expands when compression is released. Light-weight, easy to handle; easily cut with power or hand saw. Makes a neat finished joint without trimming.

THERMAX—ANOTHER CELOTEX PRODUCT

Thermax — fire-resistant structural insulating slabs made of shredded wood fibres and bound with fire-resisting cement. Recommended for plaster base, furring, roof decks, sheathing or partitions. When used as a roof deck with underside exposed it provides high sound absorption efficiency.

*The Celotex Written Guarantee, when issued, applies only within the boundaries of Continental United States.



